ADELINE BURR DAVIS GREEN

BY

JANE STROUD MELLON

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Date: July 19, 1959

Approved: Robert H. Woody
Richard T. Watson Jr.
Olive S. Pitts

A thesis

submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the
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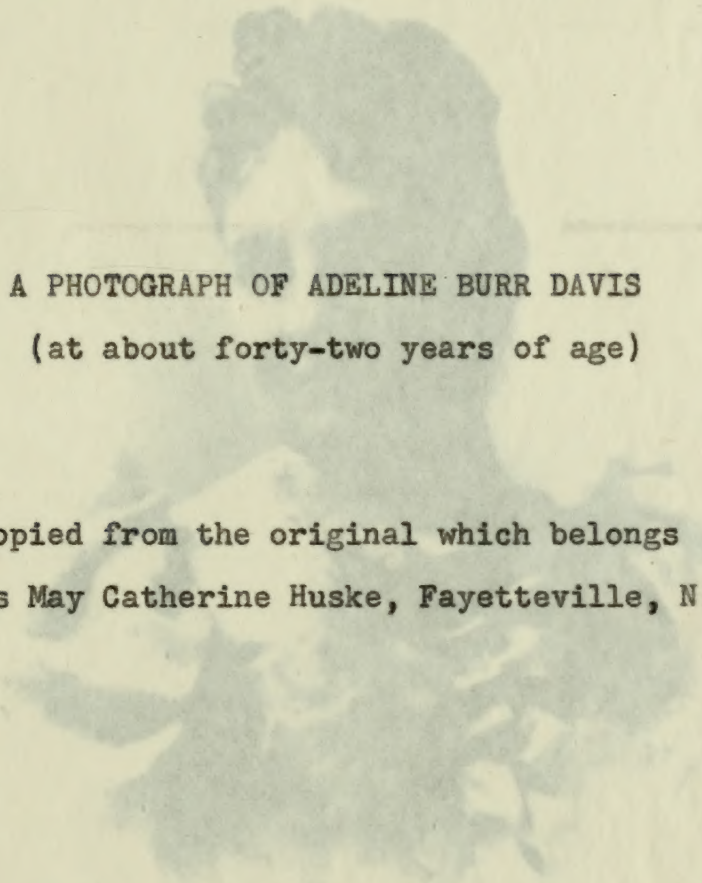

A PHOTOGRAPH OF ADELINE BURR DAVIS

(at about forty-two years of age)

Copied from the original which belongs
to Miss May Catherine Huske, Fayetteville, N. C.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF ADELINE BURR DAVIS

(at about forty-two years of age)

Copied from the original which belongs

to Miss May Catherine Hooks, Fayetteville, N. C.

PREFACE

Few people in Fayetteville, North Carolina, remember Adeline Burr Davis Green. She does not deserve oblivion. Illinois born and forty-three years a citizen of North Carolina, she was a beautiful and intelligent woman. Twice married, she was first the wife of David Davis, Illinois politician, United States Senator, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and friend of Abraham Lincoln. Wharton Jackson Green, her second husband, was a Confederate Colonel, North Carolina Congressman, agriculturist, and author. During her lifetime, 1843 to 1931, Addie Davis Green witnessed the Civil War, the industrialization of the United States, enormous social change, the acquisition of sufferage for women, the First World War, and the beginning of the Great Depression. The purpose of this thesis is to present the biography of Adeline Burr Davis Green and perhaps to impart some information about the history and customs of her time.

Many persons have aided me. I am especially indebted to the following: the subject's cousin, Miss May Catherine Huske, and the subject's niece, Miss E. Carolyn Burr, for their interest and information; the library staffs at Duke University and the University of North Carolina for their help in obtaining materials; and, most of all, Dr. Robert H. Woody, who has advised me and directed my work. To these and to all those who have encouraged me, I give my sincere thanks.

J.S.M.

CONTENTS

ADELINE BURR DAVIS GREEN

Chapter I

CAPTAIN BURR'S DAUGHTER

When Adeline Ellery Burr was born on February 26, 1843, few people, even in Illinois, had heard of Abraham Lincoln. Young Addie's parents were James and Caroline Neal Burr, who resided in Como, Illinois. Addie was named for her father's sister, Adeline Burr of Boston, who married John Ellery of that same city.

Addie's father, Captain James Madison Burr, was one of the nine children of Martin and Eunice Turner Burr, who lived near Boston.[1] The other children were George, Harriet, Adeline, Eunice, Stephen, Sarah, William, and Theodore.[2] Of these, only James, Adeline, Harriet, and Theodore shall concern us.

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1. Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. The Burr Family Papers.

2. Ibid. Also study the Appendix, which is a reference table for the reader.

James, born in 1808, lived with his parents until he was about eleven years old; then, no longer able to withstand temptation, "he ran away on a mackerel boat."[3] He must have enjoyed the experience, for he continued mackerel fishing for three years, leaving this occupation to go cod fishing off the Newfoundland banks. From Newfoundland he went to the Falkland Islands, where he spent several years hunting seal.[4] Eventually returning to Boston, he became first mate on one of the Liverpool Packet Line's ocean steamers.[5] After a short while at home, he shipped as an ordinary seaman on a three-year voyage around the world.[6] All together he spent twenty years at sea, before the mast, as mate, and finally as a captain.[7]

Leaving the sea, his next venture was in the lake service and from the lakes he turned to steamboating on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.[8] While steamboating, James visited his brother Theodore in Illinois and decided to give up his voyaging days. The two men set out for northwestern Illinois, where

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3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

James bought fifty acres of land on the outskirts of the village of Como.[9]

Meanwhile, in Boston, an interesting event occurred. John Ellery saw James's sister, Adeline Burr, at a picnic. Attracted by Adeline's beauty, Ellery gained an introduction, and soon the two were married. John Ellery took his bride to live in a beautiful home at Jamaica Plains, which is still a lovely residential area near Boston. A wealthy man, Ellery owned interest in several ships. He had just returned to Boston after living in Bordeaux, France, for twenty years.[10] Soon, John Ellery and Adeline were the happy parents of a daughter, Esther Sargent Ellery, who was born in 1839.[11]

Not long after purchasing the land in Illinois, James Burr returned to New England. On August 22, 1844, he was married to Caroline Hooker Neal of New Hampshire, and by fall the two were in Como.[12].

Curiously, Whiteside County, in which Como was located, had been named in honor of General Samuel Whiteside, a native of Rutherford County, North Carolina.[13] North Carolina was the

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9.Ibid.

10.Family Tradition. Told by Miss M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer, March 26, 1959. This was the only interview with Miss Huske.

11.Wharton J. Green, Recollections and Reflections, Raleigh, N. C., 1906, p.60.

12.Charles Brent, History of Whiteside County, Morrison, Ill., 1877, p.256.

13.Ibid. p.53.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

state which was later to become the home of four of James Burr's relatives: two of his children, his sister Adeline, and her daughter Esther.

The country around Como was rolling and beautiful, and had productive soil. In summer the highest temperatures ranged from eighty to one hundred degrees, while the winters were cold with temperatures often below zero plus frequent heavy snows.[14]

The fifty acres purchased by Burr consisted of Richard Soule's claim, "farm lot 11 and timber lot 11, and part of timber lot 18."[15] Undoubtedly one of Burr's first tasks was the construction of a dwelling on his land. His first house, a log cabin, was soon completed, and the young couple moved in.

The most important crops grown in the Como area were wheat, hay, and corn.[16] Burr cultivated the same crops adding a family garden, berry patch, orchard, and grape arbor. The near-by woods and prairies were full of deer and prairie chicken, and hunting was good.[17] Transportation facilities were poor, however, and markets for crops hard to find. Chicago, the nearest market of any size, lay over a hundred miles away.[18]

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14. Ibid., p.55.

15. Ibid., p.249.

16. Ibid., p.227.

17. Ibid., p.85.

18. Illinois State Gazateer and Business Directory, 1858-59, Chicago, n.d., p.64.

There was no railroad in the county until 1850.[19]

A little less than a year after their arrival in Illinois, James and Caroline's first child was born. The boy, who was named for his father, died in infancy.[20] In 1843 their second child, Adeline Ellery Burr, was born on February 26.[21] Two years later, in March, 1845, Addie's little sister Eunice was added to the growing family.[22]

By the time Eunice was born, Como, though small, was at the peak of its prosperity. The majority of the settlers in the area had migrated from New England, and they built and supported a Congregational Church in Como.[23] There was also a schoolhouse, cooper shop, blacksmith shop, and two general stores, one owned by Holmes and Hapgood, and the other by Smith, Weber, and Russell, plus "the Old Tavern," and the "Rock Island and Chicago Stage office."[24]

One Como resident said years later, "Not many are still alive who remember the toot of the stage horn as the four galloping horses dashed over the bridge at the mill race."[25]

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19. Brent, Whiteside County, p.90.

20. Ibid., p.256.

21. Ibid., p.256.

22. Ibid., p.256.

23. Undated Newspaper clipping. Burr Family Papers.

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.

Mr. George Weber of the Smith, Weber, and Russell store, who also had a mill in partnership with Smith, was the grandfather of Jane Addams of Hull House.[26] According to the same resident, "'The Old Tavern' was a rambling set of buildings . . . full of real comfort for the traveler . . . . The dark old dining room had many a scene of revelry, when the young folks danced and then rested while supper was laid."[27]

All together the town was about three blocks long. "Each block had twelve lots of one hundred foot frontage."[28] Front Street was on the Rock river which was crossed by ferry at one time.[29] Second and Third streets ran parallel to Front Street. Burr's fifty acres, called the Burr farm, were at the northeastern edge of town.[30]

Back in Boston, John Ellery died late in 1845 or early in 1846. His little daughter Esther was about seven years old at the time. His wife Adeline was restless for months after his death and made a trip to New York in the summer of 1846. According to the custom of the day she was dressed in deep mourning, black crepe dress, black hat, veil, gloves, and shoes. Her mournful costume did not hide her beauty, however, for her remarkable appearance attracted the attention of several gentle-

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26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.

men, one in particular. This man was General Thomas Jefferson Green of North Carolina and Texas.

Thomas J. Green was born into a land-owning and slave-holding family in Warren County, North Carolina. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and West Point.[31] In 1830 he married Sarah Wharton of Nashville, Tennessee, and they had a son, Wharton Jackson Green, born to them February 28, 1831.[32] Sarah was the daughter of Jesse Wharton of Nashville, who was "an able lawyer of large practice."[33] He had been appointed to the United States Senate in 1814 and had resigned in 1815 to be a candidate for Governor against Joseph McMinn. He was defeated in the campaign, but received a large vote.[34]

After Sarah and Thomas Green were married, they lived in Florida on a plantation owned by Sarah's father, and there their son was born. When Sarah died in 1835, Green sent young Wharton to live with relatives while he went to Texas,"arriving there in 1836."[35] Before leaving Florida, Green and another gentleman had formed the Texas Land Company and had invested in Texas land.[36] With William H. Wharton, John A. Wharton, and Branch T.

31.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.15.

32.Ibid. p.15.

33.Bethenia M. Oldham, Tennessee and Tennesseans, Clarksville, 1903, p.119.

34.Ibid.

35.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.16.

36.William R. Hogan, The Texas Republic, Norman, 1946, p.85.

Archer, Green became interested in the promotion of the embryo town of Velasco.[37] A race course was developed at Velasco, and Green was president of the local racing club in 1839 as well as the "owner of a string of horses which ran successfully in Texas and the United States."[38] He was also a large stockholder in the Texas Railroad, which was started by Branch Archer.[39]

In 1842 the Mexicans were again attacking Texas, and a Mexican force had plundered San Antonio. Green, who had been appointed brigadier general soon after his arrival in Texas, volunteered for the retaliatory forces.[40] In an expedition against the Mexican town of Mier he was made commander of the flotilla and the right wing.[41] The Texas group was forced to surrender in December, 1842, and the prisoners were marched from Mier to Perote, where they were imprisoned. Green escaped on July 2, 1843, and made his way back to Texas. Shortly after his return he was re-elected to the Texas Congress.[42]

General Green wrote an account of the expedition and returned to the United States shortly before annexation to supervise the publication of his manuscript by Harper and Brothers in New York.[43]

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37. Ibid., p.89.

38. Ibid., p.131.

39. Ibid., p.98.

40. Thomas J. Green, Journal of the Texian Expedition Against Mier, New York, 1845, p.70.

41. Ibid., pp.103ff.

42. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.39.

43. Ibid., p.50.

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During one of his trips to New York he stayed at the same hotel in which Adeline Ellery sojourned.

General Green was captivated by the personal attractiveness of Mrs. Ellery and after being introduced to her endeavored to make her New York visit as pleasant as possible. In a few days, however, he was to leave for Washington. The evening before his departure he talked to Mrs. Ellery and proposed to her. She was astounded and replied, "General Green, this is impossible. As you can see, I am in mourning. My husband has been dead only a few months. This is indeed impossible."

Green answered, "Madam, I assure you I meant no insult. I leave in the morning for Washington, and I felt I must offer you my hand and my protection before I left. Good evening."

General Green did go to Washington on the next day. Upon arrival at his hotel he was met by a telegram from Mrs. Ellery bidding him to return to New York as soon as possible.[44] On October 24, 1846, T. J. Green and Adeline Burr Ellery were married at Grace Episcopal Church in New York City.[45] Esther Ellery, a pretty child of seven, attended her mother's wedding, and Green's son Wharton, then fifteen years old, was also present.[46] The only others present were a few relatives and intimate friends.

44.Family Tradition. Told by Miss M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer, March 26, 1959.

45.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.59.

46.Ibid., p.59.

Young Green was pleased with his father's marriage and later said of his stepmother:

> She was of the kindliest, gentlest nature that I have almost ever known. For eight and thirty years thereafter, she was my mother . . . . Although much given to society, her charity was universal and unbounded . . . . She and my father were almost of the same age (44), and of remarkable congeniality of tastes. Most of the time was passed in travel and at hotels.[47]

Little did any of those present realize the influence that this wedding was later to have on their lives and the life of Adeline's niece, little Addie E. Burr of Illinois.

In the next few years, in Como, Illinois, two more children were born to James and Caroline Burr, Hetty in 1847, and Charles in 1850.[48] Before the birth of these two, James had built another house for his increasing family. It was a large square house with an entrance hall, stairway, bedroom, parlor, sitting-room, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor. There were more bedrooms upstairs and both front and back porches.[49] The old cabin was made into a barn and other out buildings were located near-by.[50]

In 1850 James Burr harvested his crops and left Illinois for the East. He must have left Como in November or very early December, for he arrived in New York City on December 15, 1850.[51]

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47. Ibid., p.59.

48. Brent, Whiteside County, p.256.

49. Memoranda by Miss E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

50. Ibid.

51. Unsigned letter to Adeline Ellery Green, New York, December 15, 1850. The David Davis Papers.

By December 22 he had reached his sister Adeline's home at Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts.[52]

Burr's intention was to continue his journey from there to California. This was during the days of the gold rush when thousands flocked to the western gold fields. The cry of gold and the promise of sudden wealth was bewitching. Men swarmed to California like bees.

No doubt Burr was tempted by the tales of great wealth which drifted back from the far west, but it is more than likely that he was most influenced by the fact that his sister's husband, General Green, had gone to California and was still there. Burr corresponded with his sister and was thus almost certain to have been aware of the General's location.

Green had gone to California in 1849, and once there he accumulated a large amount of land and helped to lay out and promote the towns of Oro and Vallejo.[53] Eventually he entered California politics, becoming a member of the legislature of that territory.[54]

When James Burr left New York for California by ship in January, 1851, he instructed his wife by letter to address his

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52. James Burr to Caroline Burr, Jamaica Plains, December 22, 1850. David Davis Papers.

53. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.400.

54. Ibid., p.400.

mail in care of General Green at San Jose or Vallejo, California.[55] In the same letter he told her that he had sent her some money and that she must contact Adeline whenever she needed more. Behind him in Illinois James had left his land, his home, his wife, and four small children. The oldest child was Addie, soon to have her eighth birthday.

On his way west Burr went by steamer to Panama where he crossed the isthmus on mule back. He arrived by ship at San Francisco on February 25, 1851, after a twenty-six day passage from Panama.[56]

On March 3 he wrote his wife that General Green had succeeded in getting him appointed Port Warden for the Port of Vallejo at an undetermined salary.[57] Burr was soon disillusioned about California and wrote:

> What I have seen of California I cannot say I like it very much . . . it is very expensive living and traveling about and the price of labor is not in proportion . . . . Here we see all sorts of people and some pretty hard cases. The gambling houses at San Francisco are a curiosity, a large hall with a band of music, some dozen tables filled with gold and silver, a great many ladies engaged in them.[58]

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55. James Burr to Caroline Burr, January, 1851. David Davis Papers.

56. James Burr to Caroline Burr, San Jose, February 26, 1851. David Davis Papers.

57. James Burr to Caroline Burr, San Jose, March 3, 1851. David Davis Papers.

58. James Burr to Caroline Burr, Benecia, March 12, 1851. David Davis Papers.

For several months Burr worked at various jobs barely making expenses. Taking General Green's advice, he and several other men went into the mountains to cut wild oats, which were selling for a high price. He prospected a little at the same time and wrote, "I am dirty as a pig, lousy and everything else. I wish Capt. Simpson would write and tell me where he found his gold for I will be damned if I can find any."[59]

Occasionally Burr received a letter from his little daughter Addie, and he wrote to her:

> I write you these few lines to inform you that your old Pap is yet alive and well and hope this will reach and find you enjoying the same good blessings. I want you to be a good girl and mind your mother. Go to school regular and learn fast so you can teach your little sisters and brother, and write me everything your Mother does. I don't see any little girls here except some little indians, and it makes me homesick sometimes. Oh how I want to see you all. I have got lots of stories to tell you when I come home.
>
> From your Father
> James M. Burr[60]

In spite of his disappointment in California, Burr remained there and bought a town lot in Vallejo. At the same time he wrote Caroline that he would come home for his family the following spring and move them to California if Vallejo was made

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59. J. Burr to C. Burr, In the Mountains, June 25, 1851. David Davis Papers.

60. J. Burr to Addie E. Burr, September 12, 1851. David Davis Papers.

its capital.[61] Early in 1852 he began prospecting at Kelsey's Dry Diggings near Coloma. At first, he had little luck prospecting and wrote that it was "easy to get a little gold but hard to get much."[62]

By spring Caroline had become discouraged and told her husband that she was greatly in need of money. He replied that she must write to his sister for the needed funds. A little later Caroline informed Burr that she had rented the farm, but wanted him to come home whether he had any gold or not.[63] Burr's dread of returning home empty-handed kept him at work, but he promised his wife that he would return the following spring. Early in 1853 his luck changed and he began to realize a small profit from his claim. In March he wrote:

> If I can sell out I shall come. It may be in April or may not be until May . . . . I send you by this mail another draft of fifty dollars. I have sent you my pretty face, a handsome breast pin, three drafts of fifty dollars each and want you to write me whether you received them or not.[64]

The picture Captain Burr sent home can be found in the David Davis papers. It shows him as a prospector, dressed in

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61.J. Burr to C. Burr, Vallejo, December 29, 1851. David Davis Papers.

62.J. Burr to C. Burr, Kelsey's Dry Diggings, April 25, 1852. David Davis Papers.

63.J. Burr to C. Burr, Kelsey's Dry Diggings, August 15, 1852. David Davis Papers.

64.J. Burr to C. Burr, Kelsey's Dry Diggings, March 13, 1853. David Davis Papers.

what must have been his work clothes. He was short, slim and had a long dark beard. He wore a battered, turned-up felt hat and had a clay pipe between his teeth. In his left hand was a pickax while his right held a tin, wire-bottomed pan like those used for washing and panning gold.

In late March, 1853, James Burr sold his mining claim interest for $350 and began his journey home. By April 1 he was on board the steamer Cortés in route to Panama.[65] The ship reached Panama by April 15, and Burr was robbed while again crossing the isthmus on mule back.[66] The month of April was almost gone when Burr landed in New York. He started for Como almost immediately and arrived there on May 5, 1853, having been absent more than two years.

Burr's family rejoiced to have him home again, while friends and neighbors called to ask questions and welcome their returned friend.[67] After a weekend of rest and rejoicing, the Burr household returned to normal, and James Burr resumed his work on the farm.

While her father had been in California, little Addie had obeyed her father's wishes and had "minded her mother." She had helped care for the younger children and had been a good student at the Como school. One of her early teachers wrote to

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65. J. Burr, Journal of a Trip to California, April 1, 1853. David Davis Papers.

66. J. Burr, Journal of a Trip to California, April 16, 1853. David Davis Papers.

67. J. Burr, Journal, May 8, 1853.

Mrs. Burr years later and said, "From one who loved Addie years ago when she was her bright and more than intelligent pupil. Me thinks I see her now with rosy cheeks, large liquid eyes, her lessons well learned and always so obedient."[68]

About a year after Burr's homecoming, he and his wife had a son, Ellery.[69] Again in 1860, Caroline gave birth to a son, William, her seventh and last child.[70]

Shortly before Captain Burr's return, General Green had come home to Boston. By this time his son Wharton had come of age. Like his father, Wharton had been at West Point but did not graduate there. He had left to study law at the University of Virginia.

After Green's return he and his wife travelled, vacationing at White Sulphur Springs, Washington, and Saratoga Springs. Parts of each year were spent at Adeline's home at Jamaica Plains and at General Green's plantation, Esmeralda, near Warrenton, North Carolina.[71] Frequently they were accompanied by Adeline's daughter Esther and Esther's first cousin, Addie B. Currier of Massachusetts. Addie Currier was the daughter of Adeline's sister, the former Miss Harriet Burr.[72] Esther and her cousin,

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68.O. G. Barrett to C. Burr, October 23, 1882. The Adeline (Burr) Davis Green Papers.

69.Brent, Whiteside County, p.256.

70.Ibid., p.256.

71.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.42.

72.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer, March 26, 1959.

almost the same age, attended the same school for young ladies in New York City.[73]

Young Wharton spent his free time with the Greens also, and he and his stepsister became good friends. In course of time they became more than friends and were married on May 4, 1858.[74] The wedding took place at Esmeralda and "after the ceremony my wife and self at once took the train for New York, with her cousin, Miss Adeline Currier, accompanying us. A month later we took a steamer, 'The Africa,' for an extended tour abroad."[75] Wharton was then twenty-seven years old and Esther about nineteen or twenty. Their young cousin Addie Ellery Burr of Illinois, who was later to be an important figure in both their lives, was fifteen.

Wharton, his bride, and Addie Currier toured Europe and Egypt, remaining abroad for several months. They returned to the United States in 1859, going first to New York and then to Boston. While they were at Jamaica Plains, their first child, Sarah Wharton, was born on July 19, 1859.[76] When the baby was a month old they took her to their North Carolina home, Esmeralda, in Warren County.[77]

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73. Ibid.

74. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.141.

75. Ibid., p.141.

76. Ibid., p.152.

77. Ibid., p.152.

[illegible] Sam [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chapter II

SCHOOL BELLS AND WAR DRUMS

Addie Burr spent the years of her childhood in the little village of Como, Illinois. Her mother was pleasant and kind to both her family and her neighbors. Years later an old family friend referred to Mrs. Burr as "that queen of women who made happy days for other children as well as her own."[1]

Addie and her brothers and sisters attended the Como school. It was a large, white frame building with a small cupola in which hung the school bell.[2] The entire family, along with most of the other villagers, attended the Como Congregational Church. It also was a white frame building, one story high, with a steeple and a church bell.[3]

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1. Undated newspaper clipping. Burr Family Papers.

2. Photograph. Burr Family Papers.

3. Ibid.

Church attendence, school, home and farm chores left the Burr children time for picnics on the near-by river, church socials, and school programs. The "Old Tavern" was the frequent scene of suppers and dances at which many of the Como youngsters and their elders were present.

Young Addie Burr was a pretty child. By her sixteenth birthday, she had become a beautiful girl. She had brown eyes and dark brown hair, which she wore pulled back and caught up in a bun at the nape of her neck. She had fine features and a rosy complexion, and though she was never very tall, her figure was good.[3a] Most of the time she wore highnecked, longsleeved dresses. According to custom, Addie stylishly pierced her ears and wore earrings.

In the summer of 1859, Captain and Mrs. Burr, accompanied by sixteen year old Addie, made a long trip to New England. They probably traveled by both stage and train. Addie wrote in her diary on August 6, 1859, that she, her mother, and her father had visited Portsmouth, New Hampshire.[4] Mrs. Burr had been born and reared in Portsmouth. During this visit Addie met most of her mother's family for the first time. After visiting their relatives and friends in New England, James and Caroline Burr

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3a.Photographs. Burr Family Papers.

4.Copied by Addie D. Green from her diary into an undated letter written to E. Carolyn Burr years later. Burr Family Papers.

returned to Illinois. Addie was left at Boston in the care of her aunt, Mrs. General Green.

Soon Addie was enrolled in a school in Cambridge, where she studied for several years.[5] The exact subjects Addie studied are unknown, but she later showed a marked ability in reading and writing French and a considerable knowledge of literature and music. Addie's favorite school friend seemed to be a Boston girl named Bessie Moriarty. The two girls formed a warm and lasting friendship.

Mrs. General Green and her family spent much of the summer of 1860 at White Sulphur Springs, a fashionable health resort.[6] Young Addie was included in the family group and met her cousins, Esther (Mrs. General Green's daughter), Wharton Green (Esther's husband and Mrs. Green's stepson), and Addie B. Currier (daughter of Mrs. Green's sister Harriet). Addie Currier accompanied the Greens everywhere.

At the end of the summer Addie returned to school at Cambridge. Soon she attended Boston's largest social event of the 1860 season. The Prince of Wales, the son of Queen Victoria, was touring Canada and the United States. In October, 1860,

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5.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr family Papers. A relative of Miss E. Carolyn Burr's reports in a letter to Miss Burr, April 24, 1959, that Addie also attended Miss Cornegy's school in New York City. Miss Burr sent this letter to the writer, June 26, 1959.

6.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.152.

amid much fanfare and excitement, he visited Boston, where a great ball was held for him at the Boston Theater. Addie and her school friend Bessie, excused from school for the occasion, were present at the ball.[7] Addie's program, which gives information about the event, still exists. On one of its pages she wrote, "Bessie Moriarty and I attended the Ball given to the Prince in Boston and stayed all night in Hancock House."[8] At that time Hancock House was owned by Bessie's uncle, a descendent of John Hancock.[9]

The ball was a grand event. Carriages were lined up for blocks outside the theatre waiting to deposit ladies and gentlemen at the entrance. There were seventy musicians hired for the evening, and an elaborate buffet supper was served at midnight. When the Prince entered the ballroom at twenty-five minutes to eleven, there were eighteen hundred ladies present. All of these ladies wore the most elaborate ruffled and lace dresses. Many wore diamond and emerald necklaces, earrings, and tiaras.[10] The ball was over about three or four o'clock the next morning. Addie and Bessie spent the rest of the morning resting at Hancock House.

7.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

8.The American Tour of the Prince of Wales, Boston, 1860, p.24. Burr Family Papers.

9.Ibid.

10.Undated newspaper clipping. Burr Family Papers.

Years later, the two girls still talked of the event in their letters to each other.

When the Civil War began Addie was at Cambridge, but her Aunt Adeline was with General Green in North Carolina. He had long recognized and talked about the probability of a war between the states and was determined to stay at his old home near Warrenton. Wharton, Esther, and their child were also at Esmeralda. Addie Currier was a member of the group too, having remained to be near Esther, her cousin and friend. Esther had always been frail and frequently ill. Consequently, Addie Currier spent most of her time taking care of little Sarah. It was later said that "Addie Currier was a mother to Sarah."[11]

Addie Burr remained at school in New England throughout most of the war. Her immediate family was relatively undisturbed, for the ages of her father and brothers kept them out of the army.

The situation in the Green family was quite different. It immediately became necessary for General Green's wife to go to Boston to look after her business interests there. Realizing that living conditions would be better in Boston than in North Carolina, Wharton Green urged his wife Esther to accompany her mother north. Esther refused, declaring that her sympathy and loyalty favored the South.[12] Meanwhile Wharton enlisted in the

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11.Memoranda by Miss E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

12.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.61.

Warren Guards as a private and was soon made a Colonel in the Legion of General Henry A. Wise.[13] He then went to work to raise his own regiment, but was ordered to Wilmington, N. C. before the job was completed. In a few days Green and his command were sent to Roanoke Island, North Carolina. They arrived there on February 8, 1862, just as the island was surrendered to Union General Ambrose Burnside.[14] Taken prisoner, Wharton was paroled and exchanged in several months. Wharton's Negro servant, Guilford, accompanied his master to Roanoke Island. Afraid that he would not be allowed to accompany Wharton to prison, Guilford cried bitterly when his master was captured. He caused Wharton great embarrassment when he exclaimed loudly, "the Lord knows he [Wharton] never did know how to take care of himself."[15] When Wharton was paroled and sent home, the old Negro followed him joyfully.

After his exchange several months later, Wharton went to Richmond for orders. He was relieved of his command.[16] Wharton returned to Warrenton and was later assigned to General Junius Daniel's brigade. The brigade participated in the battle at Kinston, North Carolina, in May 1863.[17] The next month Wharton

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13. Ibid., p.154.

14. Ibid., pp.157-158.

15. Ibid., p.159.

16. Ibid., p.168.

17. Ibid., p.259.

[illegible] in a pirate and [illegible] a [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] Henry A. Wise.[illegible] He then went to work to [illegible] the [illegible], but was [illegible] to Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible] [illegible]. In a few days Brown and his companions were [illegible] (sic), were [illegible]. They arrived [illegible] [illegible] A. [illegible]. [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible].[illegible] [illegible], Brown was [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]'s [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] to Roanoke Island. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] allowed to accompany Wharton to prison, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his mother was captured. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] when he exclaimed jocosely, "We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] never did know how to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and sent home, the old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

After his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He was relieved of his [illegible].[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and was later sentenced to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] participated in the battle [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], in [illegible] [illegible].[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]. [illegible], [illegible].

crossed the Potomac and continued into Maryland with Daniel's brigade.[18] Lee's northern invasion had begun. Wharton was wounded at Gettysburg. Traveling slowly with the other wounded during the retreat from Gettysburg, he was captured.[19] After several days of marching he was placed in a hospital. Later Wharton was transferred to Fort McHenry, then to Fort Delaware, He was finally imprisoned in an officer's prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio.[20] For the next twenty-two months he remained a prisoner at Johnson's Island.

During the war young Addie Burr continued her education, spending her summers and holidays with relatives. Much of her vacation time was spent with Mrs. General Green who, having returned from North Carolina, was residing at Jamaica Plains. In June, 1862, Addie again visited her relatives in New Hampshire returning to Boston on June 17.[21]

In December, 1863, General Thomas J. Green died at his North Carolina home and was buried in a corner of the garden.[22] Wharton was in prison in Ohio and could not come home for his funeral. Whether or not Mrs. Green was present is unknown, but it is unlikely that she was able to gain permission to come through both the Federal and Confederate lines.

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18. Ibid., pp.171-174.
19. Ibid., pp.177-178.
20. Ibid., pp.180-182.
21. Copied by Addie D. Green from her diary into an undated letter to E. Carolyn Burr.
22. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.43.

[illegible] was concluded into [illegible] "progress." [illegible] modern invasion [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]. Travelling slowly with [illegible] [illegible] from Gettysburg, [illegible] [illegible] days of warfare he was placed in a hospital. [illegible] [illegible] to Fort Monroe, then to [illegible], [illegible] finally transferred in an officer's prison at [illegible], [illegible]. For the next twenty-two months he remained a prisoner at [illegible]'s Island.

[illegible] war Y. and Addie were [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for summers and holidays with relatives. [illegible] [illegible] time was spent with us. General [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Carolina, was residing at [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], Addie again visited her relatives in [illegible] [illegible] to Boston on June [illegible].[1]

[illegible], 1863, General [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] was boarded in a house of ill [illegible].[2] [illegible] [illegible] in prison in [illegible] and could not come [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] was [illegible] to [illegible], but he [illegible] [illegible] that she was [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] lines.

[illegible], pp.177-179.

[illegible], p.[illegible].

[illegible], p.[illegible].

[illegible]. Drawn from her diary into a [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] Press.

[illegible], Confidentiaes and [illegible] [illegible], p.43.

The death of General Green left the responsibilities of the Warrenton plantation on the shoulders of young Addie B. Currier. Mrs. Green was in Boston, Wharton in prison, and Esther was not well. Though young, Addie was capable, and she remained at Esmeralda throughout the war, supervising the slaves and the plantation activities.[23]

While he was a prisoner, Wharton occasionally received letters from his wife. He received letters from his stepmother and young Addie more frequently, because they were behind the Federal lines. Mrs. General Green, his stepmother, was also able to send him money, clothing, and other needed items. Mrs. Green and Addie both wrote to other Southern prisoners and sent clothing and Bibles to them.

In January of 1864 Addie received a letter from T. J. Pitchford, a North Carolina lieutenant, who was a prisoner at Fort Delaware.[24] How the contact between the two was made is unknown, but their correspondence continued for more than a year. After she received this letter, Addie made a trip to her Illinois home, staying for an unknown period of time. She had returned to Boston before January of the following year, however.[25]

23.See John A. Oates, The Story of Fayetteville, Charlotte, 1950, p.319.

24.T. J. Pitchford to Adeline E. Burr, Fort Delaware, January 28, 1864. The Thomas Jefferson Green Papers.

25.W. J. Green to Adeline E. Burr, Johnson's Island, June 24, 1864. David Davis Papers.

The next extant letter from Pitchford to Addie was written in December, 1864. He wrote to thank her for a Bible which she had sent to him and to ask her to thank Mrs. Green for some clothes that she was having made for him.[26] During Christmas, 1864, and early January, 1865, Addie was in New York City. She enthusiastically wrote Pitchford about her trip and his reply came, "I was pleased to hear that you enjoyed your trip to the Empire City. I imagine you could enter into the gaities of the season with peculiar zest, inasmuch as that horrid boarding school had so long debarred you from such an indulgence."[27] Pitchford's next letter was addressed to Addie at the Hoffman House in New York City. She had sent him a picture of herself about which he remarked, "I can now understand your fondness for the Empire City. Let your reign be merciful."[28] In the same letter he asked Addie to send him a few dollars if she had any money to spare.

Pitchford's letters were full of references to his life in prison and his misery. He spoke about his wife, his North Carolina home, and the occasional packages of tobacco that the prisoners got from home. Most often he spoke of his unhappiness as a prisoner and his fervent desire to return to his home.[29] In

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26.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Ft. Delaware, December 20, 1864. Green Papers.

27.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Ft. Delaware, January 11, 1865. Green Papers.

28.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Ft. Delaware, February 9, 1865. Green Papers.

29.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Ft. Delaware, December, 1864, to April, 1865. Green Papers and The Thomas Jefferson Green Papers.

[illegible] Fort Alexander to Anita was [illegible] in December, 1944. He wrote to thank her for a Christmas gift and said it did not [illegible] to see her so shook up. Then for some [illegible] was having none for him.[24] During January, 1945, and early January, 1946, Anita was in New York [illegible] [illegible] about her trip and his [illegible] [illegible] to hear that you enjoyed your trip to the Empire City. I imagine you saw a great deal of the glities of the [illegible] particular reason, inasmuch as [illegible] [illegible] you from such an [illegible].[27] [illegible] [illegible] addressed to Anita at the [illegible] home in New York City. [illegible] a picture of herself about which he [illegible], "I can now understand your [illegible] for the Empire City. [illegible] your right be merited."[28] In one [illegible] letter he [illegible] said him a few dollars if she had any money to [illegible].

[illegible]'s letters were full of references to his life [illegible] and his theory. He spoke [illegible] his wife, his [illegible] [illegible], and the occasional pounds of tobacco that the [illegible] sent from home. Most often he spoke of his [illegible] as [illegible] and his fervent wishes to return to his home.[29] In

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[illegible] to A. L. Burr, Ft. Delaware, December 20, 1944.

[illegible] to A. L. Burr, Ft. Delaware, January 13, 1945.

[illegible] to A. L. Burr, Ft. Delaware, [illegible] 1, 1945.

[illegible] to A. L. Burr, Ft. Delaware, December 1, 1945, to [illegible], 1946. Burr [illegible] the Empire [illegible].

appreciation for Addie's kindness, Pitchford sent her a prison-made ring and wrote to her at the same time saying, "I am truly rejoiced to hear that Colonel Green has at last succeeded in being exchanged. If I thought that such a long imprisonment was in store for me I should consider myself in purgatory at once."[30] Wharton Green was indeed released in the last exchange group before the surrender at Appomattox and was soon at home with his family.[31]

Lieutenant Pitchford's last letter to Addie in which he said that he hoped to see her in North Carolina was written on April 23, 1865.[32] He was not the only soldier to whom Addie had been kind. Two years later she received a letter from Crab Orchard, Kentucky, from Joseph P. Davis who said, "Doubtless you will wonder, who in Kentucky knows my [sic] name! Tis one to whom you were so kind while in Prison at Point Lookout. I have often wished to see the lady whose heart prompted her to send to a prisoner of war in her country the 'Bible' as a gift. May I hear from you that I may pay you for your kindness?"[33] Addie answered his letter and received a reply in November which stated, "I was not a

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30.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Fort Delaware, February 28, 1865. Green Papers.

31.Green, Recollections and Reflections, pp.194-195.

32.Pitchford to A. E. Burr, Fort Delaware, April 23, 1865. Green Papers.

33.Joseph P. Davis to A. E. Burr, October 19, 1867. Green Papers.

[illegible] for [illegible]'s [illegible], Pitchford [illegible] a problem-[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], "I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tiesen has [illegible] succeeded in [illegible]. If I thought that such a long [illegible] [illegible] I would consider myself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was indeed relieved in the last [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Appomattox and was [illegible] [illegible] family."[illegible]

[illegible] Pitchford's last letter to Addie in which he [illegible] to see her in North Carolina was written on April [illegible].[illegible] He was not the only soldier to whom Addie had been [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] from George R. Davis who said, "[illegible] you will [illegible], who [illegible] [illegible] know my name! His one to whom you were as [illegible] in Prison at Point Lookout. I have often wished to [illegible] [illegible] those words prompted her to send to a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'Adobe' as a gift. May I [illegible] from you [illegible] I [illegible] you for your kindness."[illegible] Addie's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] received a reply in [illegible] [illegible] stated, "I was not a

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[illegible] to A. R. Burr, Fort Delaware, February 2[illegible], 1865.

[illegible], [illegible] [illegible], pp.129-[illegible].

[illegible] to A. R. Burr, Fort Delaware, April 23, 1865.

[illegible] F. Davis to A. R. Burr, October 12, 1865. [illegible]

little delighted to learn you have visited the 'sunny South' and pleased I hope not altogether with its clime but favorably impressed with its inhabitence also. And I would that you were not almost but altogether 'one of our people.'"[34] He requested permission to continue their correspondence, stating that he was unmarried and was employed as a teacher at Crab Orchard, Kentucky.[35] His request was probably not granted, for there are no other letters from him found in the Green, Davis, or Burr Papers.

Addie's visit to the 'Sunny South' as mentioned by Davis was probably made after the war. It is certain that Mrs. Green made a trip to Warrenton as soon as possible after the surrender at Appomattox, and Addie probably accompanied her, for Mrs. Green never liked to travel alone. By then Addie had finished school, though there is no indication that she received a diploma or a degree.

Later in the summer of 1865, Addie returned to her home in Illinois, where she remained until 1867.

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34. Joseph P. Davis to A. E. Burr, November 28, 1867. Green Papers.

35. Ibid.

[illegible] INTERESTED to learn you have visited the 'Army Depot' and [illegible] I have not altogether with his claims but [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. Can I [illegible] that you were not [illegible] 'one of our [illegible]'? He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their economic [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] employed as a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible], [illegible] there are no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] found [illegible] this [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]'s visit to the 'Army Depot' [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] after the war. It is certainly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] travel alone. My [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is no [illegible] that she [illegible], a [illegible] or a [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]

Chapter III

A FAIRYLAND EXISTENCE

After the Civil War Addie Currier remained with her Aunt Adeline, accompanying her wherever she went. Miss Currier was married in 1867, however, and Mrs. General Green was left without her traveling companion. Her husband was dead, Wharton and Esther had a new baby, and Addie Currier's marriage left Mrs. Green virtually alone. She did not like to travel unaccompanied. Consequently, Mrs. Green wrote her brother James Burr and asked him to send his daughter Addie to stay with her.[1] For Addie, it was a golden opportunity. Once again Addie came East. Como was never again to be her home, though she occasionally returned for visits.

The next decade of Addie's life seems like a fairy story. Accompanying her wealthy and society-minded aunt, Addie spent

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1.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer. March 26, 1959.

the seasons at the most fashionable resorts and hotels. White Sulphur Springs and Saratoga Springs were their favorite summer haunts.

White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, was the most popular and the most celebrated health resort in the South. It was not far from either Washington or Richmond, and the train went right to the front gate. Beautiful mountain scenery added to its attraction. The main building at White Sulphur was the large Grand Central Hotel, but rows of neat, white cottages stretched out on all sides.[2] The springs, each with different mineral content, were thought to have healing value. Invalids flocked to White Sulphur to be cured, but most of the guests were the gay, the wealthy, and the fashionable. All the women were belles, or wanted to be, and the Springs was considered the best husband-hunting territory in the land.[3]

Life at Saratoga Springs, New York, was similar to that at White Sulphur. About one hundred eighty miles north of New York City, Saratoga was accessible by train. Older and larger than White Sulphur, Saratoga had some thirty hotels and numerous boarding houses. The largest hotel, the Union, accomodated sixteen hundred guests. There were a dozen or more springs and countless shady walks, drives, and parks. Near-by was the Saratoga

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2.Virgil Lewis, West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va., n.d., p.255.

3.Perceval Reniers, The Springs of Virginia, Chapel Hill, N. C., pp.217-222.

Race Course for those with sporting blood. The springs, race course, and other attractions brought thousands to Saratoga Springs each year.[4]

Addie and Mrs. General Green passed the summers at Saratoga and White Sulphur and spent much of each winter at Washington. The Washington social season came when Congress was in session. The rest of their time was spent in New York City, Boston, and North Carolina. Mrs. Green was a restless person and after a month or two at each place she was eager to go elsewhere. The two would repack their trunks, and off they would go, attended by their Negro servants.

The ladies traveled so much that they came to be recognized and welcomed wherever they went. Addie, then in her middle twenties, beautiful, intelligent, and charming, was very popular. At each spot their days were filled calling on old friends, making new acquaintances, and planning where they would go next. Their evenings, especially Addie's, were spent at dinner dances, masked balls, formal dinners, and tea parties.

In New York City the two ladies were nearly always to be found at the Hoffman House, in Washington at the National Hotel. Addie and Mrs. Green spent more than ten happy years traveling. During those years they became acquainted with many of the most prominent and socially distinguished people in the eastern United States.

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4. Gazeteer and Business Directory of Saratoga County, New York for 1871. Syracuse, 1871, pp.107-108.

During one of their winters at the National Hotel in Washington, they met Judge and Mrs. David Davis of Bloomington, Illinois. The Davises were residing at the same hotel. Mrs. Davis liked Addie and requested her to call. The card which she sent to Addie states, "Mrs. David Davis to Miss A. E. Burr. Mrs. Davis would like to see you at her room at one o'clock."[5] The year that this acquaintance began is unknown. Addie must have seen the Davises frequently that season, however, because, in later years, Judge Davis told his son that Mrs. Davis had loved Addie very much.[6]

Judge David Davis was a tall, handsome, gray-haired man, who wore a small, neat beard. He was large framed, but he was also excessively corpulent.[7] Davis was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1815. He went to school there, attended an academy in Delaware, and was graduated from Kenyon College in 1832. He studied law at Yale and in the offices of Judge Henry Bishop of Lenox, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar in 1835. On October 30, 1838, Davis married Sarah Walker of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, who was "a lady possessed of considerable fortune and who contributed very much to her husband's career."[9]

5.Calling Card. Burr Family Papers.

6.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Bloomington, Ill., October 6, 1882. Green Papers.

7.Photograph. Green Papers.

8.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C., June, 1927. The James H. Rice, Jr. Papers.

9.The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York, 1921, vol. II, p.474.

The young couple located in Pekin, Illinois, but soon moved to Bloomington because of Mrs. Davis's ill health. Davis became a member of the Illinois legislature in 1844 at the age of twenty-nine. In 1847 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention and was elected judge of the Eighth Judicial District by the district voters in 1848 and 1855.[10]

While he was a judge, Davis and Abraham Lincoln became friends. They rode circuit together over fourteen counties. In the 1858 senatorial election Judge Davis supported his friend Lincoln against Stephen A. Douglas. Davis, a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1860, was the leader of the Lincoln supporters. According to Wilson, Davis out-talked and outdealt the Sewardites to obtain the nomination for Lincoln.[11] Upon Lincoln's election to the Presidency, Davis became one of his advisors and accompanied him to Washington in 1861.[12] After a year in Washington, Lincoln appointed Judge Davis to the Supreme Court.

When the President was assassinated, Davis received the following wire from Robert Lincoln, "Please come at once to Washington and take charge of my father's affairs."[13] Judge Davis

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10.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C., June, 1927. Rice Papers.

11.Rufus R. Wilson, Intimate Memories of Lincoln, Elmira, N. Y., 1945, p.194.

12.John G. Nicolay and John Hay, Abraham Lincoln: A History, New York, 1890, p.290.

13.Cited in Harry Pratt, The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield, Ill., 1943, p.131.

The Trent couple lost-ed in Peoria, Illinois, but soon moved to Springfield because of Mrs. Davis's ill health. Davis became a member of the Illinois legislature in 1844 as the age of twenty-seven. In 1847 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention and was elected judge of the eighth judicial district by the Illinois voters in 1848 and 1855.[10]

While he was a judge, David and Sarah Davis became friends. They made strong contacts over Northern country. In 1858 David served as a national election judge twice supported his friend Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas. Davis, a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1860, was the leader of the Illinois Democrats. Consequently he strongly backed Douglas's presidential candidacy and demanded to obtain the nomination for himself.[11] Lincoln's election to the presidency, Davis became one of his advisors and accompanied him to Washington in 1861.[12] After a brief [illegible], Lincoln appointed Judge Davis to the Supreme Court.

Upon the President's assassination, Davis received the Democratic nomination from Robert Lincoln, "He came at once to Washington [illegible] of Mr. Lincoln's friends." [13] Judge Davis

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10. [illegible]. See Papers.

11. [illegible] Wilson, [illegible], [illegible], p. [illegible], [illegible], p. 104.

12. John G. Nicolay and John Hay, [illegible]: [illegible], [illegible], p. 200.

13. Cited in Henry Pratt, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], p. [illegible].

qualified as administrator for the Lincoln estate, which was finally settled in 1868. The value of the estate increased while it was under his control, and he claimed no fee or expense charge from the Lincoln family.[14]

In 1872 Judge Davis was nominated for the Presidency by the Labor Reform Party. He is thought to have accepted in the hope of receiving the same nomination at the coming Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati. Greely was nominated by the Liberal Republicans, however, and Davis withdrew as the Labor Reform nominee.[15]

The year 1876 saw Davis elected Senator from Illinois. He resigned from the Supreme Court and took his Senate seat on March 4, 1877. For fifteen years he had served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Two years later, in 1879, Mrs. Davis died. She and Judge Davis had two children, a son George, and a daughter Sarah.[16]

The winter that Addie Burr first met and became friends with Judge and Mrs. Davis is unknown. It was probably before Davis became a Senator. This is uncertain, however, for he was nearly always known as Judge Davis. That winter when Addie and

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14. Ibid., pp.139-141.

15. The Dictionary of American Biography. New York, 1928-1958, vol. 5, p.111. Also see Whitney, Life on Circuit With Lincoln, p.83.

16. Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C., June, 1927. Rice Papers.

and filled as administrator for the Lincoln estate, which was finally settled in 1866. The value of the estate increased while it was under his control, and he claimed no fee or expense money from the Lincoln family.17

In 1872 Judge David was nominated for the presidency by the Labor Reform party. He is thought to have concurred in the hope of receiving the same nomination of the coming Liberal Republican convention in Cincinnati. Greeley was nominated by the Liberal Republicans, however, and Davis withdrew as the Labor Reform candidate.18

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The [illegible] that [illegible] with Judge and Mrs. Davis is unknown. It was probably before Davis became a senator. This is uncertain, however, for no one [illegible] of Judge Davis. [illegible]

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17. Ibid., pp.123-124.

18. The Dictionary of American Biography. New York, [illegible] p.11.

19. [illegible]

Mrs. Green left their new friends in Washington, they were not to see either of them again for several years.

At Esmeralda Esther Green's health had grown steadily worse, and she had practically become an invalid, requiring much care and attention. Consequently, her mother and Addie spent more and more time in North Carolina each year. Addie's sweet disposition and gentle ways endeared her to the Green family, while the two youngest children, Carrie, and Mabel, the baby of the family, looked upon her as their second mother.

When he returned to North Carolina after the Civil War, Wharton had taken over the supervision of the Warren County plantation. His father had left him a considerable amount of property in Texas, and it became necessary for him to inspect it in 1865. He went to Texas in September of that year, having obtained a pass from Federal Headquarters in Raleigh.[17] After returning home he was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1868 and 1876.[18]

By 1880 Green had become interested in a large plantation called Tokay Vineyard, located four miles north of Fayetteville, North Carolina. He and his wife bought the plantation, moving

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17. Pass signed by Major General Ruger, United States Army, Raleigh, N. C., September 19, 1865. Thomas Jefferson Green Papers.

18. Biographical History of North Carolina, Greensboro, 1905, vol. I, p.123.

there on November 27, 1880.[19] Green immediately began to improve the place, first enlarging the house. When finished, it was a large, rambling, one-story frame house situated in a grove of huge old oaks. There was a large entrance hall which contained a fireplace in both the front and back. The rest of the house consisted of a formal parlor, sitting room, library, dining room, kitchen, guest room, several other bedrooms, and quarters for the servants.[20] "Its interior was filled with paintings, massive furniture, and rare bric-a-brac gathered by Colonel Green abroad, while the literary taste of the owner was shown by the possession of one of the best private libraries in the South."[21]

When Esther and Wharton moved to Tokay in 1880, Mrs. Green kept the plantation near Warrenton, but she and Addie could be found at Tokay more often than at Warrenton. In the summer of 1881 the two ladies spent several weeks at Saratoga, where they renewed their acquaintance with Judge David Davis. Davis, whose wife had died in 1879, had recently been ill and was recovering at Saratoga. The Judge called on Addie and Mrs. Green frequently that season and fell in love with Addie, but he let her leave the resort without stating his affection. More than a year later he

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19. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.8.

20. Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

21. The Farmer and Mechanic, Raleigh, N. C., March 2, 1883, p.2.

explained his silence saying, "Ah! This poor health last season-that was the only cause of my letting you go 'unspoken to' from Saratoga. And yet there is a law of compensation for everything--Had it not been for my poor health I should not have been in Saratoga, and, had I not been in Saratoga, I should not in all probability have renewed my acquaintance with you."[22]

After Addie and Mrs. Green left Saratoga that year, Vice-President Chester Arthur acceded to the Presidency after President Garfield was assassinated. Davis returned to Washington when the forty-seventh Congress convened and was elected President of the Senate on December 5, 1881.[23] Reading this news in the paper and happy for her friend, Addie wrote him a letter of congratulation[24] Davis was delighted to hear from her, and a correspondence between the two was begun.

In late May or early June of 1882, Addie and Mrs. Green were in Baltimore. Though they were there only two days, Judge Davis came to call on Addie and proposed to her.[25] She wrote to him on June 15 accepting his proposal. Davis was overjoyed, writing

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22.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 10, 1882. Green Papers.

23.Addie Davis Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C., June, 1927. Rice Papers.

24. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, D. C., January 1, 1883. Green Papers.

25.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, June 21, 1882. Green Papers.

to her later, "You can never fully know how supremely happy your letter of June 15 made me . . . . It shall be the chief object of my life to so care for you and so love you that you will never regret having entrusted your happiness to my keeping."[26] Both agreed that their engagement should be kept secret in order to avoid publicity. Judge Davis also wished to tell his children in person rather than by letter, and he could not return to Illinois until September.[27]

Mrs. Green and Addie planned to go to Saratoga again in the late summer of 1882. Judge Davis was to be there also. Esther Green's health grew worse during the summer, however, and the trip was cancelled. Then Addie, Colonel Green, and Sarah all wrote to Davis inviting him to visit them at Tokay.[28] During that summer Davis had other letters from the various members of the Green family. All of them were pleased with the engagement, and little Mabel even sent the Judge some grapes from the vineyard.[29]

Early in August Judge Davis and one of his bachelor friends, Judge W. T. Otto, spent a few days at Tokay. The days were pleasant ones, and Davis left North Carolina more pleased with

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26. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Saratoga, September 10, 1882. Green Papers.

27. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, June 21, 1882. Green Papers.

28. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, July 18, 1882. Green Papers.

29. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, July 27, 1882. Green Papers.

his choice than ever. On August 16 he wrote:

> I have a notion of calling you a 'sunbeam.' This is an appropriate designation, for you certainly are like a sunbeam to me. After I left you yesterday, I was sorry I had not given up my West Virginia visit until next week . . . . It was such a nice thing to have you all alone at Tokay . . . . I begrudged every moment when you were necessarily absent. Your heart is pure metal, your intellect is good; your manners are sweet, and your smile is captivating . . . . Your mouth is the most precious feature in your face and no one ever had handsomer teeth. It was hard to part with you yesterday. In fact I thought at one time I should break down.[30]

After leaving Tokay Judge Davis went to White Sulphur Springs, where he wrote Addie that he hoped to see her in Illinois. "I cannot endure the thought of not seeing you until Christmas which will be the case unless I see you in Illinois. Do pray persuade your Aunt to go there . . .. It seems to me you ought to go there to see your parents."[31] He soon left West Virginia for New York, where he bought an engagement ring and sent it to Addie. It was a solitaire diamond engraved "DD to AEB, June 15, 1882," which he said was the most expensive jewelry he had ever bought.[32]

Davis made his next stop at Saratoga, where he received a letter from Sarah Green that indicates how much the Green family loved Addie. Davis wrote Addie:

30.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, August 16, 1882. Green Papers.

31.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, White Sulphur Springs, August 17, 1882. Green Papers.

32.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, New York, August 26, 1882. Green Papers.

She [Sarah] says you deserve to be happy for you are one woman in ten thousands! That you have devoted your life for the past fifteen years to others--to her little sisters, her mother, and her grandmother--without a thought of self; that you have, besides, great culture and refinement, and an unusually amiable and sweet disposition. And that I cannot imagine how sad it will be for the family to give you up . . . .[33]

In spite of their attempts to keep their engagement a secret, the newspapers began to speculate on the reason for Judge Davis' visit to Tokay. They correctly surmised that Davis had become engaged to Miss Burr, but guessed wildly at the wedding date. Addie abhorred the publicity, and both of them denied the connection. Davis consoled Addie by saying, "Recollect when we are married I shall be out of public life and therefore you 'will not have to have any more penalties for fame.'"[34] And though rumors flew, Judge Davis' friends and relatives asked no questions when he made his September visit to Illinois.[35] While at home Davis informed his two children of his coming marriage to Miss Burr, and both expressed their best wishes for their father's happiness.[36]

Following the footsteps of his famous father into the political field, Wharton J. Green was a Congressional candidate in 1882.

33.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Saratoga, September 10, 1882. Green Papers.

34.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Bloomington, October 6, 1882. Green Papers.

35.Ibid.

36.Ibid.

After an extensive campaign he was elected to Congress on November 11, 1882.[37] Judge Davis was delighted by the success of his friend and congratulated him warmly. By the end of November the two gentlemen were in Washington, where they met frequently. The two had supper together on the evening of December 10 and then, as at all their meetings, Wharton told Davis many nice things about Addie.[38] On December 13, Davis wrote Addie that he was very happy to learn that she would visit Baltimore in January.[39] Undoubtedly this was true, for she had been unable to visit her Illinois home that summer, and he had not seen her since his journey to Tokay in August.

Judge Davis spent the Christmas holidays with friends in Washington, looking forward to Addie's coming visit. He wrote that he was delighted with the afghan which she had knitted and sent to him for Christmas.[40] He sent her several finely bound books, for he knew that she was an avid reader. All through the winter he sent her books and magazines, especially copies of the Atlantic Monthly.[41]

37.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.196.

38.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, December 10, 1882. Green Papers.

39.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, December 13, 1882. Green Papers.

40.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, December 24, 1882. Green Papers.

41.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

When Addie's long awaited visit to Baltimore finally came during the second week in January, Sarah Green accompanied her. One evening during their visit Judge Davis escorted the two ladies to a ball in Washington and introduced them to many of his friends.[42] After Addie's departure from Baltimore, the newspapers became interested and printed numerous items about Judge Davis and Addie. Though their engagement had still not been officially announced, congratulations poured in from all sides from friends, relatives, and well-wishers, while the papers printed all kinds of wild rumors about the wedding. Even President Arthur congratulated Judge Davis on his good fortune.[43] One Philadelphia paper stated:

> The presiding officer of the Senate, David Davis, has outdistanced all competitors in acts of gallantry, for when the lady to whom he is generally conceded to be betrothed left Washington on the 20th to return to her home in North Carolina, Senator Davis, who spent all his evenings with her while here, escorted her to the depot although the train left at 6 A. M.[44]

Even when Judge Davis' son and daughter-in-law paid a visit to Washington in February, many papers declared that the two had come to attend his wedding.[45]

42.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, January 21, 1883. Green Papers.

43.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, January 23, 1883. Green Papers.

44.An undated clipping pasted on the top of a letter from David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, January 31, 1883. Green Papers.

45.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, February 5, 1883. Green Papers.

At first Addie considered being married at her father's home in Como, Illinois, but this idea was discarded because of Como's inaccessibility and the inconvenience of packing and making the long journey home. It was decided that the ceremony would take place at Tokay. Both Addie and Judge Davis wished to have a quiet wedding as private as possible. Davis remarked on the subject, "A man of my age [68] marrying (if he has any sense left) does not want a large wedding. The thing is abhorrent to me and against all my ideas of the fitness of things."[46] The wedding was planned for March and was to take place as soon as possible after Judge Davis resigned from the Senate.

On February 5, Davis wrote Addie that Wharton had offered him the hospitality of Tokay for himself and any friends that he might care to bring.[47] As the month of February sped by the Judge wrote to Addie almost every day, often in the midst of Senate debate, and sent her a book for her birthday on February 26.[48]

When March finally arrived Davis hurried about finishing his business in Washington, while the final, frantic shopping and wedding preparations took place at Fayetteville and Tokay. On

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46.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Bloomington, October 6, 1882. Green Papers.

47.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, February 5, 1883. Green Papers.

48.David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, February 22, 1883. Green Papers.

March 3, 1883, Judge Davis resigned from the Senate and wrote Addie that he would arrive in Fayetteville the following week, accompanied by his old friend Judge W. T. Otto.[49] Judge Otto of Indiana had been Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In 1883 he was reporter for the United States Supreme Court.[50] Davis wrote his final letter to Addie from Washington on March 8. "I leave on Saturday morning at half past six for Fayetteville. This is my last letter to you before our fortunes are united."[51]

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49. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1883. Green Papers.

50. Dictionary of American Biography. vol. XIV, p.110.

51. David Davis to Addie E. Burr, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1883. Green Papers.

ADDIE IN HER WEDDING DRESS, 1883

From the original in the Burr Family Papers

Chapter IV

MARRIED AT LAST

On the morning of March 14, 1883, at ten o'clock Adeline Ellery Burr and Judge David Davis were married at Tokay Vineyard near Fayetteville, North Carolina. The bride was forty years old; the groom was sixty-eight. The house had been decorated beautifully, and the bridal couple stood under an archway of holly and flowers while Reverend Joseph C. Huske, Episcopal minister and family relative, officiated. Judge W. T. Otto, United States Supreme Court reporter, was best man. Wharton Green gave the bride away, and his daughter Sarah was the bride's only attendant.[1]

The ceremony, which had been kept as private as possible, was attended by a few relatives and friends. Several days later announcements and small boxes of wedding cake were sent to

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1. The Farmer and Mechanic, Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1883, p.2.

STEAMBOAT ON WHICH ADDIE BEGAN
HER WEDDING TRIP IN 1883

From the original in the Burr Family Papers

friends.[2] Immediately following the ceremony breakfast was served to members of the wedding party and guests. After breakfast Judge and Mrs. Davis, accompanied by several friends, were driven by carriage to Fayetteville, where they boarded a chartered steamer for Wilmington.[3] For traveling Addie wore a dress of dark brown silk and a brown hat trimmed with ostrich feathers dyed to match her dress.[4]

Judge Davis' wedding gift to his bride was a pair of solitaire diamond earrings. Judge Otto, the best man, gave her a diamond breast pin. The couple received a silver punch bowl lined with gold from Judge Ward Hunt, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, several rare books from Secretary of State F. T. Frelinghuysen, and a beautiful French clock from Congressman Wharton J. Green.[5]

Special reporters surrounded the couple when they boarded the steamer at Fayetteville. For days both national and local papers commented on the marriage of Judge Davis to Miss Burr. The Raleigh News and Observer stated:

> The interesting event which has been so long mooted in the newspapers and about which there have been many conflicting reports is now "une affaire accompli." Judge Davis is married. Miss

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2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

Adeline Burr, the bride, is a charming lady combining elegance with rare cultivation and is remarkable for natural graces no less than for those accomplishments which refine womanhood.[6]

Similar accounts appeared in the Bloomington Pantagraph, The Fayetteville Observer, The New York Herald, and other papers in both the North and South.

The wedding party arrived at Wilmington on the evening of March 14, the day of the wedding. The next morning the bridal couple took an early train to Charleston beginning an extended tour of the United States.

Judge Davis and Addie spent several days in Charleston before continuing their journey. Addie wrote excitedly to her parents from the Charleston Hotel four days after her wedding:

> Well, I am at last married, but not withstanding all that has been in the newspapers and all I cannot fully realize it yet . . . . Fourteen leading reporters from the largest Northern newspapers were in Fayetteville for three days before we were married, and they greeted us as we entered the boat . . . . Sarah and Eunice made a beautiful holly arbor full of red berries for us to stand under. All the parlor was decorated with holly, and the room looked beautiful . . . . Rev. Mr. Huske came out and at ten o'clock Wednesday morning we were married. I was never more nervous in my life. Esther [Wharton Green's invalid wife, Addie's first cousin] looked right nice and was in the parlor . . . . As soon as the ceremony was over we went to the dining room for breakfast, not having had anything but coffee before. Aunt Adeline [Mrs. General Green] brought the large bride's cake covered with pretty ornaments, chicken salad, etc. We then started right for the boat. Capt. Williams, the owner of the boat, went with us to Wilmington and detained his best boat four hours for us. The curtains over the windows and doors were decorated with flowers, and stands of flowers were sitting all around. The state-rooms were also handsomely decorated. W. J. [Green], Sarah [Green] , Mabel [Green], Lizzie Thatcher, and two other gentlemen went to Wilmington also. Everybody black and

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6. The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., March 15, 1883, p.4.

white was standing in the streets or at windows to see us pass along--it was equal to a circus procession.[7]

Addie also told her parents about their activities in Charleston. Several gentlemen had taken them on a tour of the city and to Fort Sumter. Others took them to Magnolia Gardens where the owner gave Addie huge bunches of flowers. At their hotel they received many callers. While they were at church on Sunday someone left two saucers of strawberries in their room, and a lady left a basket of flowers.[8]

One of the Charleston papers reported:

> Judge and Mrs. Davis visited Fort Sumter yesterday morning. They were accompanied by the Rev. R. H. Wallace of Newburg, New York, and Mr. C. F. Murray of Washington. The flags of the steamer were hoisted in honor of the distinguished visitors, to whom the officers were most polite and attentive. On landing at the fort they were taken in charge by Captain Maher, who escorted them through the grand old fortification. In the afternoon they drove to the cemeteries and other parts of the city. They will visit Magnolia Garden today and in the evening return the visits of some of the citizens who called on them.[9]

James and Caroline Burr had been unable to journey to North Carolina to attend their daughter's wedding. They had hoped that she would be married at home and wrote her about their disappointment. Addie replied:

7.Adeline Burr Davis to James and Caroline Burr, Charleston, March 18, 1883. Burr Family Papers.

8.Ibid.

9.An unknown Charleston paper cited in The Farmer and Mechanic, Raleigh, N. C., March 2, 1883, p.1.

I received your letter at the boat as I was leaving. I thought I had explained as well as I was able why I was not married at home. Am sorry you feel so deeply on the subject--but if you could know all the little circumstances connected with it, I am sure you would not have cared when, or where, it came off.

I will visit with you from St. Louis and hope to hear from you there too.[10]

Judge Davis and Addie left Charleston on March 19 and proceeded to Aiken, South Carolina. From there they continued to Savannah, Atlanta, and New Orleans. Later in March they spent several days in St. Louis, and Addie made her promised visit to her parents. Upon leaving St. Louis the two continued their train tour west and went to Los Angeles making short stops at Kansas City and Santa Fe. They toured Pasadena Valley, saw the San Gabriel Mission, and on April 11, 1883, they went to Yosemite, which had not yet become a national park. Addie described California's adobe houses and burros to her parents and added at the end of one of her letters, "I am well, happy, and enjoying everything. Judge Davis is very kind and good to me."[11]

Next, the couple spent a week in San Francisco and went to San Jose the first week in May. On May 7 Addie wrote, "I am having a delightful trip but am getting a little tired and think

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10.Adeline B. Davis to James and Caroline Burr, Charleston, March 18, 1883. Burr Family Papers.

11.Adeline B. Davis to James and Caroline Burr, Los Angeles, April 10, 1883. Burr Family Papers.

Judge Davis is too."[12] One night before returning to San Francisco they were guests at James Clair Flood's mansion, Linden Towers, at Menlo Park.[13] Flood, who had formerly lived in Illinois, was president of the bank of Nevada, which he had founded in partnership with John W. Mackay and James G. Fair. These gentlemen had also formed the Consolidated Virginia and California Mining Company which worked the Comstock lode. The three were reported to have divided over one hundred million dollars profit made by that company.[14]

Addie, amazed by the splendor of Linden Towers and the Flood's eight hundred acre estate, wrote, "I could never have imagined anything as magnificent as his [Mr. Flood's] house and grounds are. It is a veritable palace--has seventy rooms splendidly furnished . . . . The Floods are very pleasant, kindhearted people, and we enjoyed our visit there immensely."[15]

After another week in San Francisco, Judge Davis and Addie left California for Davis' home at Bloomington, Illinois, where they arrived in early June, 1883. Until then, Addie had never seen the ivy-covered, Victorian mansion that was to be her home.

12.Adeline B. Davis to James and Caroline Burr, San Jose, May 7, 1883. Burr Family Papers.

13.Ibid.

14.National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York, 1893, vol. IV, p.487.

15.Addie B. Davis to James and Caroline Burr, San Francisco, May 8, 1883. Burr Family Papers.

Located on East Jefferson Street, the Davis house was set back on a large, landscaped lawn. There were shade trees along the driveway and surrounding the house. Formal flower gardens were found on both the front and back lawns. Built of buff-colored stone, the house had three stories and a basement and contained fifteen spacious, comfortable rooms.[16] A relative of Addie's quoting his wife's comments on the house years later said:

> We were struck with amazement at the palatial residence, the enormous library, with autographs of almost every famous man in America and many from Europe, and the art room, adorned with priceless paintings and sculpture.[17]

Soon after arriving at Bloomington, Addie was introduced to Judge Davis' two children whom she had never met. George, his wife Ella, and their three children, David, Mercer, and Alice, lived about a mile away. George, one year older than his stepmother, had graduated from the University of Michigan law school in 1867. A Bloomington lawyer for a time, he had given up his practice to take charge of the vast amount of land accumulated by his father. He then became an agriculturist and stockman. Always interested in history, he was a founder and charter member of the Illinois State Historical Society and president of the

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16. John Drury, Old Illinois Houses, Springfield, 1948, p.64. Also a photograph. Burr Family Papers.

17. James H. Rice, Jr. to George Anderson, Wiggins, S. C., June 15, 1927. Rice Papers.

McLean County Historical Society.[18] The Judge's daughter Sarah was the wife of Henry S. Swayne of Bloomington, who manufactured furniture in that city.[19] For a year Sarah lived with her father and Addie while her own home was being constructed near by.[20]

As the wife of one of Bloomington's most prominient citizens, Addie was welcomed and entertained by the most distinguished society in the city. The record that she kept of entertainments given and attended during her three years in Bloomington show that she and Judge Davis were invited to a social gathering at least once every week.[21] In the course of those years Addie gave more than thirty-five entertainments ranging from formal dinners and luncheons to small tea parties.[22]

Refreshed by a short rest after her wedding trip, Addie went to visit her parents the second week in June. Six hours after her departure Davis wrote, in his first letter to Addie since their marriage, "It seems as if the light of the house has been extinguished."[23] Writing again the next day, he said

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18. The National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York 1922, vol. XVIII, p.246.

19. Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

20. Addie Davis Green to Jennie Rice, Fayetteville, July 14, 1927. Green Papers.

21. Appointment Book. Burr Family Papers.

22. Ibid.

23. David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, June 9, 1883. Green Papers.

"There is no one to talk to except Kate, Minnie, and Mike." [the three servants].[24] Davis wrote his wife nearly every day during the three weeks that she was away. He told her how lonely the house was without her, listed his activities, and sent her the local papers and the papers and mail which she received from North Carolina.[25]

On June 15, 1883, while Addie was in Como, her cousin Esther, wife of Wharton J. Green, died at Tokay.[26] Esther, who had been an invalid for years and in delicate health since her birth, was survived by her husband and her three daughters, Sarah, Carrie, and Mabel.

The remainder of the summer of 1883 Judge Davis and Addie spent at their home in Bloomington, where they entertained friends and relatives and were often visited by Judge Davis' grandchildren. In October they made a two-week trip to Washington to visit friends, especially the Frank Ormes. Orme had been Davis' private secretary in Washington.[27] Addie revisited her aging parents at Como in early November, this time accompanied by her husband. Christmas was spent at Bloomington with Judge Davis' children

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24.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, June 10, 1883. Green Papers.

25.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, June 9 to June 22, 1883. Green Papers.

26.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.62.

27.Frank D. Orme to David and Addie Davis, Washington, October 21, 1883. Green Papers.

and grandchildren as their guests.[28]

Immediately after Christmas Addie's Aunt, Mrs. General Green, and Wharton Green arrived in Bloomington. Addie was overjoyed to see her North Carolina relatives with whom she had lived so long. She gave a tea party for them on December 28 and a formal dinner on January 11, 1884.[29]

In April, Addie made her first visit to Fayetteville since her marriage. At the end of the month she returned to Bloomington, apparently accompanied by Mrs. General Green, because Mrs. Green, more than eighty years old, fell ill suddenly. She died at the Davis home in early May, 1884.[30] It was Addie's sad duty to return to North Carolina to attend the funeral of her beloved Aunt Adeline, who was buried beside her husband, General Thomas J. Green, at Esmeralda.

The summer of 1884 was a quiet one for Addie and Judge Davis. Devoted to her husband, Addie helped him in innumerable ways, and he grew more and more dependent upon her. Late that summer Addie received a request from Tokay: she was needed to help plan and organize the wedding of Sarah Green to Pembroke Jones of Wilmington, North Carolina.

28.Sarah D. Swayne to Adeline B. Davis, Toledo, December 28, 1883. Green Papers.

29.Appointment Book. Burr Family Papers.

30.A. T. Chaplin to David Davis, Beloit, Wisconsin, May 5, 1884. Green Papers.

Jones, born in Wilmington in 1848, worked for Sprunt and Company in Wilmington, the South's largest cotten firm. From 1890 until 1906 he was president of the Standard Rice Company of Wilmington and New Orleans. Jones urged the development of Wilmington as a seaport and shipping center. The Standard Rice Company headquarters was moved to New York in 1901 while Jones was still president of the company. In New York he became interested in railroad and other securities and occupied a prominient position in New York financial circles until his death in 1919.[31]

Both Judge Davis and Addie were invited to the wedding, but Addie's help was needed desperately beforehand. In order to assist in the preparations for a Thanksgiving wedding, Addie left Bloomington the first week in November. Judge Davis could not leave his business to accompany his wife. He dreaded a long separation from her and wrote:

> That you may have a safe and pleasant journey to your friends, and an enjoyable time while you are with them is my earnest prayer. I shall not complain on account of your absence, for it would make you unhappy, but I hope there will be no occasion for such a long absence again.[32]

While his wife was busy at Tokay, Sally Davis Swayne came to spend Thanksgiving with her father, and the two had Thanksgiving

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31. National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York, 1922, vol. XXXII, p.178.

32. David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Chicago, November 6, 1884. Green Papers.

dinner with George Davis and his family.[33] Presumably Addie regretted her absence from home that Thanksgiving and wrote a letter of self-reproach to her husband. He replied, "You are a warm-hearted, amiable, sensible, and devoted woman, and I am perfectly satisfied with you."[34]

Meanwhile in North Carolina, the wedding preparations continued. More than a thousand invitations were sent, and a large number of people attended the Green-Jones wedding, which took place in Fayetteville on Thanksgiving evening. After the ceremony a grand reception was held at Tokay, where Wharton had built a pavilion for dancing.[35] Addie remained at Tokay a week after the wedding and went home by Washington, where she visited for a few days.[36] She arrived in Bloomington the second week in December after more than a month's absence.

There is almost no information available about the movements and activities of Addie and Judge Davis in 1885. Her only known journey was a visit to her family in Como, Illinois, in September of that year.[37]

33.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, November 15 to November 22, 1884. Green Papers.

34.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, November 27, 1884. Green Papers.

35.The Farmer and Mechanic, Raleigh, N. C., December 3, 1884.

36.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, November 27, 1884. Green Papers.

37.David Davis to Addie B. Davis, Chicago, September 23, 1885. Green Papers.

According to Whitney, friend and contemporary of both Davis and Lincoln, Judge Davis had aspired to the Presidency of the United States; he had committed political suicide when he resigned from the Supreme Court to enter the Senate. Realizing his great error, the Judge did not enjoy his retirement and pined for the excitement of the Washington world of politics. His career ended, his highest ambitions frustrated, Judge Davis was a restless and unhappy man. Consequently, his health began to decline.[38]

Whitney may well be correct, because Davis fell ill in the winter of 1885 and 1886. He was not well for several months, and, though not seriously ill at first, he lost a great deal of wieght and became weak and depressed. Throughout the difficult weeks of his illness, Addie ministered to her husband, keeping him quiet and free from well-meaning visitors. She wrote his letters and read to him for hours.

On March 31, 1886, in a letter of condolence addressed to Mrs. Ward Hunt (wife of Judge Ward Hunt of the United States Supreme Court), Davis wrote:

> My own health has been so poor this winter that I have not written as often as I wished. The last letter I wrote him [Judge Hunt] was dictated to my wife. I was inexpressibly grieved that Mrs. Davis and I could not be at Utica on the occasion of the funeral, but the doctor absolutely forbade the journey.[39]

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38. Henry C. Whitney, Life on the Circuit With Lincoln, Ohio, 1940, pp.84-85.

39. David Davis to Mrs. Ward Hunt, Bloomington, March 31, 1886. Green Papers.

Friends and relatives, reading newspaper reports of Davis' illness, deluged the household with letters and telegrams. Messages came from former President Chester A. Arthur, Marcia Hunt, wife of Judge Ward Hunt, Wharton J. Green, Pembroke Jones, Davis' secretary Frank D. Orme, and many others.[40] With letters of inquiry to answer, callers to receive, and a sick husband to nurse, Addie was hardly out of the house from February until July.

In April there developed on Judge Davis' shoulder a huge, painful carbuncle which would not heal because of his diabetic condition. He became more seriously ill and was confined to his bed.[41] Addie attended to her husband both night and day. In June she wrote to her old friend Wharton Green about Judge Davis' serious condition. Wharton showed his great esteem for the Judge by replying, "Please give him my best love and heartfelt sympathy, for he is one of the few men whom I have known in my life that I was proud to call <u>friend</u>."[42]

Davis died on the following day, June 26, 1886. The funeral was three days later. According to a newspaper report, all Bloomington was draped in black. The body of Judge Davis lay in state at his home, and the doors were opened at nine o'clock on

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40.Letters and Telegrams, February, 1886, to June 25, 1886. Green Papers.

41.Frank Orme to Addie B. Davis, Washington, June 17, 1886. Green Papers.

42.Wharton J. Green to Addie B. Davis, Fayetteville, June 25, 1886. Green Papers.

the morning of June 29. By one o'clock more than six thousand people had assembled on the grounds, and there were about one hundred and fifty carriages in the funeral procession.[43]

Telegrams and letters of condolence poured in from all over the United States. Sympathetic messages were sent by William Loughridge, Iowa Congressman, Abraham Lincoln's son Robert, and Frank Orme, Davis' secretary. Messages also came from Lincoln's law partner Stephen T. Logan, lawyer Leonard Swett, and General John A. Logan, three of Illinois' political giants.

Wharton Green and Adlai Stevenson, later vice-president of the United States, came together from Washington to Bloomington for the funeral.[44] Addie's mother, Caroline Burr, was also present for the sad occasion.[45] Mrs. Burr did not go directly home, but remained at Bloomington for a few weeks to aid and comfort her grief-stricken daughter.

43.Undated newspaper clipping. Burr Family Papers.

44.Wharton J. Green to Addie B. Davis, Washington, June 26, 1886. Green Papers.

45.Fanny Pierpont to Addie B. Davis, July, 1886. Green Papers.

Chapter V

TOKAY VINEYARD

The death of her famous husband only three years after their marriage was a harsh blow for Adeline Burr Davis. Addie was twenty-eight years younger than Judge Davis, and her comparative youth had enabled her to perform for her husband many personal tasks made difficult for him by his age and bulk. In their three years together she had affectionately cared for him and had been his devoted nurse during his fatal illness.

Addie was probably unaware of all the provisions of Judge Davis' will, but she did know that the Bloomington home in which she and Davis resided, was to be given to his son George. Judge Davis had requested that the house should be occupied by one of his family and that it should remain in the family.[1] Consequently, at a very trying and difficult time, Addie felt that she soon

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1.Undated newspaper clipping. Green Papers.

must tear herself away from the house on East Jefferson Street. Bewildered and indecisive, she discussed the matter with D. W. Williams, Davis' brother-in-law, who had come west from Massachusetts for the funeral. Williams was very kind and upon his return to Massachusetts wrote:

> I know as I said the other day that your position in some respects has been a delicate and trying one, and I know very well too, that you have borne it all and treated all in a most lovely Christian Spirit . . . . And now my dear sister, as regards the question of leaving the house, I still think--as I suggested the other day, that you had better talk freely with George about it. I am sure he will want to consult your wishes and convenience, and will not wish you to hurry away. I think it will be found that provision has been made for you, so that you can have a house and home of your own with sufficient income for your support wherever you find it most convenient and agreeable to fix your residence.[2]

As Williams suggested, Addie soon talked with George and found that Judge Davis had well provided for her support. Two days before his death he had added a codicil to his will which stated:

> To my beloved wife Adeline B. Davis I give five hundred volumes of books from my library, my carriage, and my span of horses; also the furniture purchased since our marriage; also the sum of $2,000 to purchase furniture for the house provided for in our marriage contract; also the set of silver given to me by the officers of the United States Senate.[3]

The marriage contract, of which George Davis was trustee,

2.D. W. Williams to Addie B. Davis, Stockbridge, Mass., July 4, 1886. Green Papers.

3.Cited in an undated newspaper clipping. Green Papers.

gave Addie twelve thousand dollars with which to construct a home and a large amount of farmland.[4] In a satisfactory settlement Addie accepted an income of two hundred dollars a month for life in lieu of the land.[5]

Her business affairs settled, Addie decided to return to Como. She remained at Bloomington for several weeks, packing and making the final preparations for her departure. Her horses and carriage were shipped by train to Como, where her brother William built an addition to the barn for them. There they remained until she had them sent to Fayetteville in 1888.[6]

Her Bloomington friends deeply regretted her decision to leave the city, and one wrote, "I learned this morning with sincere regret that it is your intention to leave the city on Saturday, not to return. I am so sorry, for I have loved you since we met."[7]

Addie left Bloomington forever on August 25, 1886.[8] At Como, she lived with her mother and father in her old home. The village was neither very large nor very lively, and, after a short rest, Addie began to miss the social life at Bloomington. Accustomed to constant traveling and the excitement of large social gather-

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4.C. H. Moore to Addie Davis Green, Bloomington, November 1, 1888. Green Papers.

5.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

6.Ibid.

7.Mary Bell to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, August 18, 1886. Green Papers.

8.Unsigned letter to Addie B. Davis, Bloomington, August 25, 1886. Green Papers.

ings since 1859, Addie found Como dull. She became ill at ease and dissatisfied. By December, she left.

Accompanied by her mother, Addie spent twelve days in Chicago.[9] Then she continued alone to Boston.[10] After the new year, 1887, began, Addie still did not return to Como. Instead, she went to Airlie plantation at Wilmington, North Carolina, to visit Sarah and Pembroke Jones. Sarah, daughter of Wharton Green, had been Addie's bridesmaid. From January until April she remained at Airlie, journeying to other places from there.

February found her visiting the Ormes in Washington. Frank Orme, Davis' secretary, and his wife Fannie had met Addie before she married Judge Davis. The two liked her immediately and had become her firm friends. Showing her concern for Addie, Fannie Orme wrote:

> Your present unsettled state is a painful thought to me. I am ceaselessly thinking of you as a homeless wanderer--not that you haven't kind friends everywhere, who would gladly claim you as their own, and implore you to make your home with them . . . . But can you satisfy the yearnings of your own heart with less than a home of your own?"[11]

9.Pacific Hotel Bill, Chicago, December 12, 1886. Green Papers.

10.John Erskine to Addie B. Davis, December 30, 1886. Green Papers.

11.Fannie Orme to Addie Burr Davis, Washington, February 27, 1887. Green Papers.

Eventually Addie grew tired of Wilmington and went to Tokay, near Fayetteville. Wharton Green still resided there with his two young daughters, Carrie and Mabel. Carrie was about twenty-one years old; Mabel, thirteen or fourteen.

While Addie was at Tokay, Wharton invited the Ormes to visit also. When they were unable to come, he sent them a case of wine made at the Tokay winery.[12] One afternoon Addie drove over to Esmeralda, the old home of Mrs. General Green, and there she was almost overcome with nostalgia.[13]

Pathetically weary and unsettled as ever, unable to decide where to fix her permanent residence, Addie returned to Como in the fall of 1887.[14] Within six months she went back to North Carolina, where she was, if not happy, at least less miserable. Early that year, 1888, Wharton J. Green asked Addie to become his wife.

The two had remarkably similar interests and ideas. They had been acquainted more than twenty years. Addie had also been a member of Wharton's family at both Esmeralda and Tokay. Because of the invalidism of her first cousin, Wharton's first

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12.Frank Orme to Addie B. Davis, Washington, June 26 and July 24, 1887. Green Papers.

13.Ibid.

14.Marcia Hunt to Addie B. Davis, October 18, 1887. Green Papers.

wife, Addie had been a mother to his two youngest children.

Wharton's three daughters were delighted that their papa was going to marry "Cousin Addie." In a letter to Addie, Sarah Green Jones said:

> Papa told me the news, and I must tell you how perfectly pleased I am and how happy at the idea. Nothing could have happened that would have pleased me as much. You are perfectly suited to each other in your tastes and ideas, and he is a mighty lucky man.[15]

Addie visited Sarah again in April, 1888, and her Illinois home later in the summer. At Como, she told her family and friends, of her decision to remarry, shipped her possessions to Tokay, and departed for North Carolina in October.

Several days after her arrival at Tokay, Frank Orme wrote:

> You asked me to tell you frankly and without reserve what I think of your contemplated marriage. The news surprises me and excites conflicting emotions. I am both sorry and glad--sorry, that you are to give up the dear Judge's name--and glad, that you have found one to love. No doubt you will be happier in your Southern home, with old friends than anywhere else in the world. I can readily see that you are indespensible to the happiness of Colonel Green and his daughters. They love you and are proud of you.[16]

Four days later, October 29, 1888, Wharton and Addie were quietly married. The wedding took place in the parlor at Tokay, where Addie had been married before. The same minister, Reverend

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15.Sarah G. Jones to Addie B. Davis, Wilmington, N. C., February 8, 1888. Green Papers.

16.Frank Orme to Addie B. Davis, Washington, October 25, 1888. Green Papers.

Joseph C. Huske, officiated at both ceremonies.

No invitations or wedding announcements were sent. Wharton and Addie informed their friends of their marriage in simple, warmhearted letters. The Raleigh News and Observer printed the following statement:

> The many friends of that gallent gentleman, Colonel Wharton J. Green, will be pleased to learn that he is to be congratulated. He was married yesterday at Tokay to that incomparable lady, Mrs. Davis nee Miss Burr, the widow of the late Judge David Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Green arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Colonel Green's daughter, Miss Mabel, who enters St. Mary's school.[17]

The Greens returned to Fayetteville in a few days. For several weeks they received letters of best wishes from their correspondents. Almost everyone felt that they were a congenial and ideal couple. Wharton's uncle wrote:

> From the long and mutual intimate acquaintance which has existed between you, I feel assured it the marriage will result in much happiness to each of you. I am satisfied you could not have married any other lady for whom your children would entertain so much affection.[18]

Judge Davis' family was equally happy for Addie.[19]

After serving two Congressional terms, 1882 to 1886, Wharton retired to Fayetteville. There he concentrated on improving

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17. The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., October 30, 1888. p.4.

18. F. A. R. Wharton to Wharton J. Green, Raymond, Miss., October 22, 1888. Green Papers.

19. C. H. Moore to Addie Davis Green, Bloomington, November 1, 1888. Green Papers.

ADDIE AND WHARTON'S BEDROOM AT TOKAY

(the picture in the background is one of Judge David Davis)

From the original in the Burr Family Papers

his plantation. Tokay was developed into the largest vineyard east of the Rocky Mountains.[20] Besides his work on the plantation, Wharton spent much time reading, writing letters, or fishing for black bass in his fifty acre lake. Nearer the house, two smaller ponds were located. Wharton harnessed one of them to provide running water for his dwelling.[21]

Addie and Wharton each carried on a large correspondence. By mail Addie kept in touch with the Davis family and many other old friends. She sent graduation and wedding gifts to Judge Davis' grandchildren and great-grandchildren.[22] Once at Tokay and once at Fayetteville, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lillard visited her.[23] Mrs. Lillard was Judge Davis' daughter Sarah, who married John Lillard after the death of her first husband, Henry Swayne.

Addie and Wharton both liked to read and spent many hours thus occupied. Later they discussed and criticized their readings. In his autobiography, Wharton remarked:

> I have rarely taken much stock in the so-called "current literature of the day" unless kidnapped into something of the sort by my good wife, who is not only the best woman in the world in all other respects, but one of the most omniverous readers and

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20. Biographical History of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C., 1905, vol. II, p.124

21. James H. Rice, Jr. to Charles M. Hite, Wiggins, S. C., April 28, 1926. Rice Papers.

22. Dorothy Phelps to Addie D. Green, Bloomington, June, 1903. Mrs. David Davis to Addie D. Green, Bloomington, January 27, 1927. Green Papers.

23. Addie D. Green to Jennie Rice, Fayetteville, N. C., July 14, 1927. Rice Papers.

judicious critics whom I have ever known. "Just let me read you a page," she begins and that always means the book. I have gotten much mighty good reading that way.[24]

Not only a voracious reader, Addie also kept a book of quotations copied from her readings. It contained quotes from Homer, Cowper, Wordsworth, Thackaray, Tennyson, Ben Jonson, and others.[25]

Many of the details of Addie's life from 1888 to 1910 are unknown. She journeyed to Illinois again in 1889 to visit her aging parents.[26] Presumably she traveled alone. After that trip Addie could generally be found at Tokay. Addie's father died in 1891.[27] Afterwards, her mother made several winter-long visits to Tokay. Mrs. Burr died in 1901.[28]

General Wade Hampton, Confederate soldier, planter, and South Carolina politician, visited his old friend Wharton at Tokay in 1895. He persuaded Wharton to accompany him on a month's journey to California later that year. Addie remained at home while her husband was away.

Tokay was the scene of another notable wedding reception in 1899. Mabel, Wharton's youngest daughter, and George Blow Elliott

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24.Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.55.

25.Quotation Book. Burr Family Papers.

26.Alice Davis to Addie D. Green, Bloomington, November 11, 1889. Green Papers.

27.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

28.B. S. Bronson to Addie D. Green, August 3, 1901. Green Papers.

were married on April 19 that year. Young Elliott's father, Warren G. Elliott of Wilmington, North Carolina, was president of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. George had graduated from Harvard Law school in 1896 and was partner in the Richmond law firm of Hamilton and Elliott. Later, he became attorney for the Atlantic Coast Line road. From 1928 until his retirement in 1942, George Elliott was president of the Atlantic Coast Line.[29]

The evening before Mabel and George were married, Addie and Wharton gave them a reception at Tokay. Addie had decorated the house beautifully. Musicians and extra servants were hired; the wedding gifts were displayed; and supper was prepared for fifty guests. The Fayetteville Observer declared:

> On the long veranda was stationed a typical negro string band discoursing old-time plantation melodies, which could be heard by the guests as their carriages approached. Inside, hidden behind waving palms, an Italian band gave out sweet music . . . . The beautifully furnished parlors of Tokay under the tasteful hands of the ladies of the manor, had been transformed into bowers of flowers, native and imported. The rooms were brilliantly lighted with hundreds of wax candles, and the statuary, paintings, bric-a-brac, and costly articles of virtu which are so much in evidence out there, were made doubly attractive by flower vases of roses and trailing smilax . . . . When supper was announced, seats were provided for each guest, and all were served with every delicacy that could be desired by a corps of trained servants from New York.[30]

Mabel and George were married the next day, April 19, 1899, at

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29. National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York, 1953, vol XXXVIII, p.424.

30. The Fayetteville Observer, cited in The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., April 23, 1899, p.6.

St. John's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville. Immediately after the ceremony they left on a Cuban wedding trip.[31]

Off on a jaunt to Europe, a few weeks later, Pembroke and Sarah Green Jones insisted that the Greens spend the summer at Airlie, Jones's Wilmington plantation. The Greens accepted the invitation. Their summer by the sea was made more pleasant by the presence of Wade Hampton, who joined them, and Mabel, who was living at Wilmington with her husband's parents.[32]

Less than a year later, encouraged by Addie, Wharton began writing Recollections and Reflections.[33] The book was published by a Raleigh firm, Edwards and Broughton, in 1906. Largely autobiographical, its pages are filled with interesting and amusing Stories about Wharton's acquaintances, some of the South's most honored leaders. In its dedication Wharton paid magnificent tribute to his beloved Addie:

> To God's noblest handiwork and true man's highest conception of ideal perfection, a good, well-balanced woman, true in all the relationships of home and domestic life, and as little deficient in social intercourse with the outside world beyond, pious without pretension, erudite without pedantry, charitable without parade, soft of speech but duly assertive, stickler for the social proprieties but void of prudecy, ever genial but never frivolous;--such is an imperfect pen-portraiture of a few of the amiable and lovable traits of one seen in my mind's eye

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31. The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1899, p.2.

32. Green, Recollections and Reflections, p.215.

33. Ibid., p.7

and the one best known in actual life. It is my blessed privilege to have undisputed ownership to such a priceless treasure. Yes! to thee, Adeline, wife of my bosom and solace of declining age, at this the terminal period of "the fitful dream," I pledge renewed troth, and say, as Ferdinand said to Prospero's daughter in the incipiency of new-born love,--

> . . . for several virtues
> Have I liked several women; never any
> With so full soul, but some defect in her
> Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed,
> And put it into foil: But you, O you,
> So perfect, and so peerless, are created
> Of every creature's best.

To thee, dear wife, is dedicated this, my initial and, most probably, ultimate book.[34]

Wharton Green could discover no weaknesses in his wife's character, and he was not alone. Nowhere does there exist a single critical reference to Addie. She was held in great esteem. Her beauty and intelligence, her quiet charm and sincerity, her charitable ways and devoted service to others, her courtesy and social bearing, and her sweet, unassuming temperament endeared her to all those who knew her. Apparently, Addie was one of those rare creatures, a near-perfect woman.

In North Carolina Addie was happy and content. A Southerner by inclination since her girlhood days, she had become a Southerner in reality. In 1901 she joined the United Daughters of the Confederacy.[35] A daughter from a staunch Republican family, born and reared in the land of Lincoln, became a daughter of the Confederacy. Addie was not only an active member of the local organization, but she was also hostess for one of the state-wide meet-

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34. Ibid., p.5.

35. Certificate of Membership, June, 1901. Green Papers.

ings. That meeting was held at Tokay on October 28, 1904.[36]

Wharton's daughter Carrie, aged forty-two, died at Fayetteville on May 20, 1908. Carrie had never married and had always resided with her father. She was the only member of the Green family who was a Roman Catholic.[37]

Shortly after Christmas, 1909, Wharton fell ill. Addie tenderly nursed her husband back to health.[38] Several months later the inevitable occurred. After a brief illness, Wharton J. Green, soldier and gentleman, author and planter, died at Tokay Vineyard. Wharton's illness had not been considered serious, and his children were not present. Only his wife was at his bedside.[39]

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36. Guest Book, U. D. C. meeting, October 28, 1904. Green Papers.

37. M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer, March 26, 1959.

38. Unsigned letter to Addie D. Green, n.p., December 28, 1909. Green Papers.

39. The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., August 7, 1910, p.2.

Note: Page 74 is between pp. 76 + 77.

Richmond with Mabel Green Elliott, Wharton's youngest daughter.[2] The following winter, at Addie's request, her sister Hetty, widow of Frank Heitshu of Marshalltown, Iowa, came to live at Tokay. The two ladies spent the winter of 1910 and the summer of 1911 at Tokay Vineyard.

During the summer of 1911, Addie began a long and interesting correspondence with her husband's South Carolina kinsman, James Henry Rice, Jr. Rice, Wharton Green's distant cousin, was a naturalist. Educated at South Carolina College, he edited part of the Colonial Records of South Carolina in 1895 and several state newspapers later. He was chief game warden of South Carolina for three years, and field agent for the National Association of Audubon Societies from 1910 until 1913. He was also the author of Glories of the South Carolina Coast.[3]

Rice's letters speak of his work as game warden and indicate his vast knowledge of the South Carolina coastal areas. At odds with the political powers in the state, he often made bitter and derogatory statements about Cole Blease and Ben Tillman.

In her first extant letter to Rice, Addie said:

> I hope to be here [at Tokay] for two months longer at least. I do not think it advisable to spend the winter here--and may have a home in town instead--but no place can ever be to me what Tokay is.

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2. Annie L. Campbell to Addie D. Green, n.p., September 17, 1910. Green Papers.

3. Who's Who in America, Chicago, 1922-1923, vol. 12, p.2595.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I certainly will always let you have my address and hope when you are in the vicinity of anywhere near where I may be--you will call on me. I would not be pleased if any of dear Wharton's kinsmen forget me.[5]

As her letter presupposes, Addie moved to Fayetteville in 1911. While her new home was being constructed, she and her sister lived with Mr. and Mrs. J. Alves Huske and their family.[6] Mrs. Huske was the former Miss Addie Riddick, the daughter of Addie's first cousin, Adeline Burr Currier Riddick. Addie B. Currier was at Esmeralda during the Civil War.[7]

Addie's Fayetteville home was located on Hillside Avenue, about two blocks from her relatives, the Huskes. Perched on the side of a hill, as its name implies, Hillside Avenue was a short, quiet, tree-lined street. The house was a large, two-story frame dwelling. Downstairs was a wide hall, a parlor, library, kitchen, and a dining room; the upstairs consisted of four bedrooms and two baths.[8] Some of the furnishings for the house were brought from Tokay; some were those which Addie had received from Judge Davis.[9] The library was filled with Addie's books and others from the collections of Judge Davis and Wharton Green.

5.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Tokay, August 16, 1911. Green Papers.

6.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer. March 26, 1959.

7.See above, p.26

8.Memoranda by E. Carolyn Burr. Burr Family Papers.

9.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer. March 26, 1959.

Chapter VI

HOUSE ON HILLSIDE AVENUE

The funeral was over. Addie Davis Green, sole resident at Tokay, was sixty-seven years old. Despite her grief, Addie suffered through no period of restless wandering as she had after the death of Judge Davis. She had spent twenty-two happy years as the devoted and adored wife of Wharton J. Green. She was now dedicated to his memory.

Sending best wishes to a young engaged couple years later, she said, "Give him [James Henry Rice III] a cousin's warm congratulations, and tell him (as I have often told others) the best wish I have for them both is that they may be as happy as I was in my married life."[1]

Most of the month after Wharton's death Addie stayed in

1.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, December 20, 1919. Rice Papers.

After Addie moved into her new home, Tokay, inherited by Wharton's children, was advertised and sold in 1912.[10] During Addie's lifetime, part of the plantation, bought by the Fayetteville Country Club, was made into a beautiful golf course. An attractive clubhouse was built on the slope adjoining Wharton Green's fishpond. The fishpond became the club swimming pool.

Addie's lifetime habits of reading, sewing, and writing letters were too strong to be overcome, even by her advancing age. In Fayetteville, as always, she spent hours each day at these tasks. She attended St. John's Episcopal Church, rarely missing a service.[11] Sending copies of her beloved husband's book to friends and acquaintances was another of her pleasant pastimes.[12] With the help of a cook, she still had overnight and dinner guests. In August, 1913, she wrote that J. Alves Huske was eating his meals at her house while his family was away.[13]

Despite her seventy years, Addie did not give up traveling. She visited Mabel Elliott at Richmond for a week in October, 1913. When she returned to Fayetteville, Mabel's young children made a

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10.Handbill Advertisement. Green Papers.

11.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer. March 26, 1959.

12.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, February 27, 1913. Rice Papers.

13.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, August 26, 1913. Rice Papers.

long visit to the home of their "Grandma Green."[14] Addie made other trips also. In the summer of 1914 she spent several weeks in the North Carolina mountains.[15] Vacationing in the mountains was probably an annual event for Addie and her sister.

The Huske family, Addie, and Hetty were cousins and inseparable friends. They called frequently at each others' homes, which were only two blocks apart. As a rule, Addie and Hetty attended church with the Huskes and were their frequent dinner guests. Thanksgiving and Christmas were always spent at the Huske home.[16]

The mother of Mrs. J. Alves Huske was Addie's first cousin, Adeline Currier Cook. (Addie Currier was twice married, once to a Mr. Riddick and once to Dr. Cook.) As young girls both Addie and Adeline Currier had lived with the Greens at Esmeralda and Tokay. When Adeline Cook celebrated her eightieth birthday in March, 1916, Addie wrote:

> Do you remember my cousin Mrs. Cook who lives near me? She was eighty years old on Monday and had such a happy day--We all wrote to everyone we knew that she remembered, and the consequence was that she received over a hundred pleasant letters and cards. It amused us to hear her constant expression while reading them, "How did they remember it was my birthday!"[17]

14.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, October 3, 1913. Rice Papers.

15.James H. Rice, Jr. to Addie D. Green, Summerville, S. C., December 7, 1914. Rice Papers.

16.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, December 1, 1920. Rice Papers.

17.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, March 18, 1916. Rice Papers.

In March, 1918, a month after her seventy-fifth birthday, Addie and her sister spent a week in Wilmington. They kept Mabel Elliott's children while she journeyed to New York. They spent one day at Airlie plantation with Mabel's sister, the wealthy Mrs. Pembroke Jones.[18]

Later that year, Addie was a little unhappy when the announcement was made that a large army base would be built near Fayetteville. Her comment was, "We are to have a Field Artillery Camp [Fort Bragg] within eight miles of our town. I hear thirty or forty thousand men are to be here. I fear it will spoil our quaint old town."[19]

When the influenza epidemic swept the nation in 1918 and 1919, Addie was very fortunate. In a letter to Wharton's kinsman, James H. Rice, Jr., she declared, "I did not have the flu. Somebody told me I was too old to have it. That was in one way encouraging, but it was not pleasant to feel that 'old age' was the cause of escape from it."[20]

One of her later letters to Rice expressed her feelings on the stockmarket crash of 1920, woman sufferage, Woodrow Wilson, and the League of Nations. It is the longest and most informative extant letter written by Addie after 1910.

18.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, March 22, 1918. Rice Papers.

19.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, August 30, 1918. Rice Papers.

20.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, January 13, 1919. Rice Papers.

What a fearful thing that Wall Street explosion was--I fear it is the beginning of others, but hope not.

This unrest everywhere is fearful, and I hope after the election things will settle down. Are you going to allow your women folks to vote? I quite disgust people by refusing to do so. I know Wharton would not wish me to, and I have no desire to do so.

I am not in favor of woman sufferage. I prefer the sweet, Southern ladies as they used to be--and as we read about, to the present ones.

I am sorry you do not want the "League of Nations" to be established. I know little about it, but feel it should be. I am a great admirer of Mr. Wilson and am so sorry to read the abuse heaped on him, when he has "tried to do his duty as he sees it," and we all have to do that.[21]

True to her word, Addie did not vote in the 1920 election. Three weeks later, she wrote:

I did not vote--but if I had I am sure I would have voted the straight Democratic ticket, as would my dear Husband had he been living. He could not conceive of a Southern gentleman doing otherwise--he was thoroughly Southern.[22]

The two most amusing comments that Addie made to Rice concerned two innovations, the automobile and income tax. On January 6, 1923, eighty-year old Addie told Rice, "I have never become reconciled to automobiles, although I sometimes ride with careful people. I would not own or try to run one for anything."[23] A little later she said, "I am glad you do not like the income tax

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21.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, September 17, 1920. Rice Papers.

22.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, December 1, 1920. Rice Papers.

23.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, January 6, 1923. Rice Papers.

any more than I do."[24]

Meanwhile, Wharton's daughters, Sarah and Mabel, visited Addie as often as possible. They were very fond of their stepmother and saw that she lacked nothing that money could provide. Members of the Huske family also kept a watchful eye on the two old ladies at the house on Hillside Avenue.[25]

Pembroke Jones, husband of Sarah Green Jones, died in 1919. In April, 1922, Sarah married Pembroke's old friend, Henry Walters. Among other financial activities, Walters was director of the Virginia-North Carolina Chemical Company and owner of more than fifty per cent of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad stock. A noted art collector, he was also vice-president and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and trustee of the New York City public library. Once he reportedly paid one million dollars for an art collection in Europe and chartered a ship to bring it home. Upon his death in 1931, his entire collection was given to his native city, Baltimore.[26]

In June, 1927, Jennie Rice, wife of Addie's correspondent, James H. Rice, Jr., journeyed to Bloomington, Illinois, with her

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24.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, January 6, 1923. Rice Papers.

25.M. Catherine Huske in an interview with the writer. March 26, 1959.

26.National Cyclopedia of American Biography, New York, 1951. vol. XXXVII, p.288.

two sons, who were to attend a convention there. On their way the three paid Addie a short visit. In Bloomington, the way opened by a warm-hearted letter from Addie, Mrs. Rice and her sons were welcomed and entertained by Judge David Davis' family.[27] After Jennie's return to South Carolina, Addie wrote, "My three years spent in Bloomington seem like a dream almost. I liked the people there, and they were all so kind to me. Many have passed away--but--I don't expect to ever go back there."[28]

The last ten years of Addie's life were spent in Fayetteville. After 1921, she never again left the city.[29] For several years, however, she continued to do most of her housekeeping, except for cooking. She planned the meals, though a servant prepared them. Addie had never learned to cook.[30]

Hetty still lived with her sister on Hillside Avenue. In the 1920's Hetty became totally blind. The helplessness of her condition increased Addie's worries and responsibilities and placed her under a nervous strain. Addie pitied Hetty and wrote in 1928:

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27. Jennie Rice to James H. Rice, Jr., Bloomington, June 6, 1927. Rice Papers.

28. Addie D. Green to Jennie Rice, Fayetteville, July 14, 1927. Rice Papers.

29. Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, April 15, 1926. Rice Papers.

30. Addie D. Green to E. Carolyn Burr, Fayetteville, May 15, 1930. Burr Family Papers.

My sister is well with the exception that she continues blind, and I think will always be so. It is pitiful, but she does not complain. She asks me mornings if the sun is shining, and if I say yes it is, she says, "I cannot see anything--all is black as night."[31]

Early in 1929 Hetty became bedridden.[32]

Addie remained remarkably spry and active until nearly two years later. She worried about her helpless sister, however, and aged a great deal. Her health gradually declined.

Carolyn Burr, Addie's and Hetty's niece, came to Fayetteville in the summer of 1930 to help care for her aunts.[33] Not long after her arrival, Addie suffered a nervous breakdown. She was confined to her bed from January until May, 1931. Adeline contracted pneumonia and died on May 18, 1931.[34]

She did not suffer and never knew her serious condition .... She had cancer, but never knew it or suffered from pain . . . . The doctor says Cousin Addie's death was caused by a low grade pneumonia, but I can't help feeling more likely the malignant growth struck some vital part.[35]

Addie was buried near her husband in the Cross Creek Cemetery at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

31.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, December 18, 1928. Rice Papers.

32.Addie D. Green to James H. Rice, Jr., Fayetteville, February 24, 1929. Rice Papers.

33.Mabel Elliott to James H. Rice, Jr., Wilmington, May 7, 1931. Rice Papers.

34.The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C., May 19, 1931, p.5.

35.Mabel Elliott to James H. Rice, Jr., Wilmington, May 26, 1931. Rice Papers.

> . . . There is a majesty and an eloquence in the death of the aged that nothing can touch. A link with the past is gone. A bridge is broken. A heart which has throbbed for years has ceased to beat, like the engines of a mighty liner when, after a long and tempestuous voyage, it drops anchor in its home port.[36]

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36. Robert Morris Washburn, "On the Death of the Aged," cited in John Bartlett, The Shorter Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, New York, 1957, p.416.

APPENDIX

TABLE I

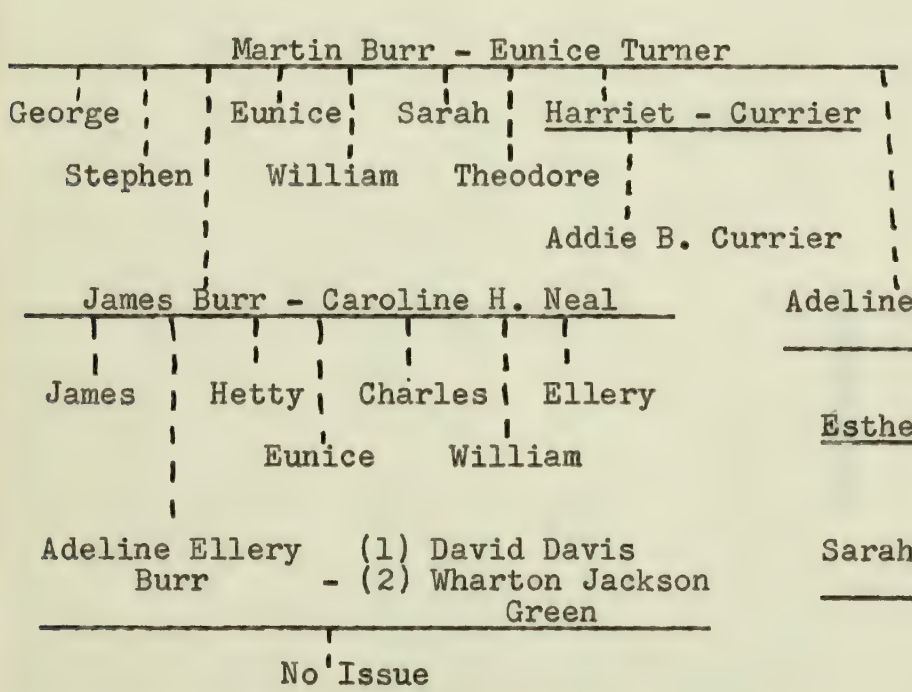
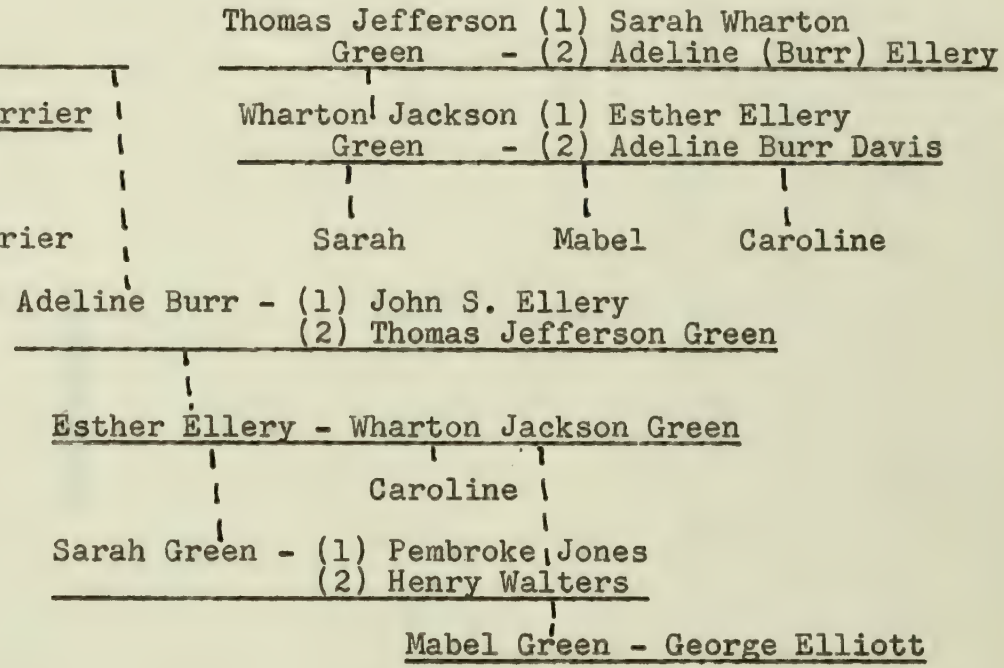


TABLE II



The first Adeline Burr (I), daughter of Martin and Eunice, married John S. Ellery and had one child, Esther. When John Ellery died, Adeline married Thomas J. Green (II), who had one child, Wharton, by his first wife, Sarah Wharton. In 1858 Wharton J. Green (II) married his stepsister, Esther Ellery (II). Esther Ellery Green died in 1883. In 1888 Wharton Green married Adeline Burr Davis (I), widow of Judge David Davis. Adeline Burr Davis Green was the daughter of James Burr and the grandchild of Martin and Eunice Burr. Consequently, Wharton Green's two wives were first cousins. Adeline Burr Davis Green, the subject, had no children.

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David Davis Papers. Duke University Library. Especially valuable for its letters and photographs which concern the James M. Burr family during the period 1843-1860.

Burr Family Papers. Loaned to the writer by Miss E. Carolyn Burr, niece of Adeline (Burr) Davis Green. Letters, photographs, newspaper clippings. Valuable information about the James Burr family. A few letters written by Adeline on her 1883 wedding tour. Also a series of memoranda prepared by Miss E. Carolyn Burr.

James Henry Rice, Jr. Papers. Duke University Library. A vast collection largely concerned with South Carolina conservation. It is valuable because it contains most of the extant letters written by Adeline (Burr) Davis Green.

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